The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1937 VOLUME 82, NUMBER 13

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In the United States Court for China

In re.
THE MATTER OF LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT
of
MANUELLA DUNCAN MORTON,
Deceased

Cause No. 4260
Special Proceedings No. 2139
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China, November 20, 1937.
William T, Collins.
Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Manuella Duncan Morton, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before May 27, 1938, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Charles M. Myers,
Associated Mission Treasurers,
Shanghai, China,

Shanghai, China.

In the United States Court for China

In re.
LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT
of
HUBERT SYLVAIN HONIGSBERG,
Deceased

Cause No. 4242
Special Proceedings No. 2121
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China, November 5th, 1937.
William T. Collins, Clerk
By N.E. Lurton
Deputy Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Hubert Sylvain Honigsberg, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before 14th day of May, 1938, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

H. D. RODGER,
Administrator Ad Colligendum
of the Estate of H. S. Honigsberg,
deceased.

Shanghai, China.

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The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES EIGHT DOLLARS U.S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U.S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA OR ABROAD SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

CHINA BROKE OLD CUSTOM, CEASED GLORIFYING GENERALS

"GLORIFYING the Chinese General" is an "old Chinese custom" that has gone out of fashion in the present Sino-Japanese conflict, as the entire nation and its scores of famous and colorful warlords fight shoulder to shoulder in the battle for national existence.

Personalities have been submerged entirely, with the exception of General and Madame Chiang Kai-shek and a few commanders whose names flash across the news pages for a few days and quickly disappear.

This unusual proceedure is due to Nanking policy and personal preference of the army commanders themselves. The Nanking military authorities fear that glorification of any certain commanders would result in jealousies or perhaps the revival of old enmities. In addition, publication of the whereabouts of commanders would be extremely useful information to the enemy. The military leaders themselves, while they would like to be known as national heroes, feel that more harm than good would result from being singled out for fame by foreigners and the Chinese masses.

Consequently, the Chinese press and foreign newspaper correspondents have found it virtually impossible to single out any subjects for the glorification process. The Chinese, who love to worship heroes, also miss an outstanding hero in this war.

The hostilities in Manchuria in 1931 produced General Ma Chan-shan, noted for his political trickery against the Japanese, his military prowess and his drooping mustache. General Ma was catapulted from obscurity as a small ex-bandit chieftain to world fame as the defending hero of Heilungchiang.

The Sino-Japanese conflict around Shanghai during the following year was personified by General Tsai Ting-kai and his Nineteenth Route Army, until his name became synonomous with Chinese resistance to the Japanese aggressors.

In the present war, however, not one name has emerged as an outstanding hero to satisfy the

hero-worshippers. There have been heroes aplenty in the fighting so far, but every one has sought to hide his light behind a bushel. China's most colorful figures are remaining in the background as much as possible.

General Tsai Ting-kai and Ma Chan-shan are "somewhere on the front" but nothing more is known. The "Ironsides Commander", Chiang Fa-k'uei, was reportedly in command of the troops in Pootung but he kept out of sight of the newspaper correspondents and camera men.

General "Hundred Victory" Wei Li-huang reluctantly talked for a few minutes with a *United Press* correspondent on the Shansi front, to say that every Chinese soldier on the front line was a hero, not the commander.

The whereabouts of the "Young Marshal" Chang Hsueh-liang is a mystery. The "Big Three" of Liang-kwang, Li Tsung-jen, Pai Chung-hsi and Chen Chi-tang, are widely scattered but nobody knows just where. The trio of erstwhile Hopei military leaders, Sung Cheh-yuan, Chang Tse-chung and Liu Ju-ming, after their debacle in the Tientsin-Peiping-Kalgan area, received additional publicity only when they went to Nanking to receive punishment.

Marshal Yen Hsi-shan, "Little Tsar of Shansi" had a brief day in the news when he fled the city that had been his capital since he raised the banner of revolt against the Dragon Throne in 1911. He is now "somewhere in south Shansi".

General Han Fu-chu, "King of Shantung" held the front pages longer than any one else, much against his will, by allegedly sitting on the fence. Other colorful generals and warlords of today and yesterday, such as Liu Hsiang, Tang En-po, Yu Han-mo, Yu Hsueh-chung, Fu Tso-yi, Chang Chih-chung and Sung Yuan-liang, are avoiding "lionization" as much as possible.

Much is being heard of Chu Teh, the "Old Warrior", Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Red Army now rechristened the Eighth Route Army, but that is due to the fact that his name is linked to his famous troops, rather than to any desire for personal glorification.

SHANGHAI'S "BATTLESHIP ROW" BEST EVIDENCE OF WORLD INTEREST

WHILE politicians discuss the Far Eastern crisis in international conferences, in congresses, parliaments and cabinet meetings, the world's real interest in the struggle is indicated in the tremendous concentration of warcraft in the Shanghai harbor. The following list of international warcraft in the Shanghai Harbor was compiled by the Harbor Master and published in *The China Press* on Nov. 18:

Augusta, American cruiser, arrived August 14, berthing at British Navy Buoy.

Aso Maru, Japanese transport, No. 66, arrived November 17, berthing at O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf.

Ataka, Japanese gunboat, arrived October 28, berthing at N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

Asahi, Japanese gunboat, arrived November 13, berthing at No. 8 Buoy.

Alden 211, American destroyer, arrived November 11, berthing at Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company's Pootung Wharf.

Black Hawk, American transport, arrived November 11, berthing at Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company's Pootung Wharf.

Barker 213, American destroyer, arrived November 11, berthing at Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company's Pootung Wharf.

Buyo Maru, Japanese transport, No. 24, arrived November 17, berthing opposite the Central Fish Market.

Bridge, American transport, arrived November 9, berthing at Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company's Pootung Wharf.

Cumberland, British cruiser, arrived October 19, berthing at British Navy Buoys.

Chikuco Maru, Japanese transport, arrived November 15, berthing at N.Y.K. Wayside Wharf.

Doudart de Lagree, French gunboat, arrived May 27, berthing at Kiousin Dock Wharf.

Defender, British destroyer, arrived November 4, berthing at Gough Island.

Ermanno Carlotto, Italian gunboat, arrived July 4, berthing at French Bund.

Edsall 219, American destroyer, arrived November 9, berthing at Socony Oil Installation.

Four Japanese transports (names unknown), arrived November 17, berthing China Merchants' Eastern Wharf, Pootung.

Futami, Japanese gunboat, arrived November 9, berthing at Kiangnan Arsenal Dock Wharf.

Finch 9, American mine sweeper, arrived August 21, berthing at Shanghai and Hongkew Company's Pootung Wharf.

Hakurei Maru, Japanese transport, arrived November 16, berthing at China Merchants' Central Wharf.

Hadachi Maru, Japanese transport, arrived November 16, berthing at China Merchants' Central Wharf.

Hira, Japanese gunboat, arrived November 13, berthing at Kinleeyuan Buoys, Nos. 3 and 4.

Hozu, Japanese destroyer, arrived November 4, berthing at Upper Section.

Itsukushima, Japanese torpedo-boat, arrived November 9, berthing at Jukong Wharf.

Idzumo, Japanese cruiser, arrived July 11, berthing at Nos. 2 and 3 Buoys.

Kotata, Japanese gunboat, arrived November 13, berthing at M.B.K. Upper Wharf.

Kwayo Maru, Japanese transport, No. 162, arrived November 17, berthing at No. 15 Buoy.

Jones D. Edwards. American destroyer, arrived November 11, berthing at Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company's Pootung Wharf.

Kuri, Japanese destroyer, arrived October 28, berthing at Kinleeyuan Buoys, Nos. 2 and 3.

Katata, Japanese gunboat, arrived October 24, berthing opposite the M.B.K. Upper Wharf.

Lamotte Picquet, French cruiser, arrived August 11, berthing at Mackenzie's Wharf, Pootung.

Montecuccoli, Italian cruiser, arrived September 15, berthing at Japanese Navy Buoy.

Magasusa Maru, Japanese transport, No. 196, arrived November 17, berthing at O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf.

Nide Maru, Japanese transport, No. 16, arrived November 17, berthing at D.K.K. Whangpoo Wharf.

One Japanese transport, No. 175 arrived November 15, berthing at Jukong Wharf.

One Japanese transport, No. 369, arrived November 15, berthing at Jukong Wharf.

One Japanese destroyer, No. 1, arrived November 15, berthing at No. 9 Buoy.

Parrott 218, American destroyer, arrived November 13, berthing at Texas Oil Installation.

Stewart 224, American destroyer, arrived November 11, berthing at Socony Oil Installation.

Soyo Maru, Japanese transport, No. 170, arrived November 17, berthing at D.K.K. Whangpoo Wharf.

Singapore Maru, Japanese transport, No. 170, arrived November 17, berthing opposite the Jukong Wharf.

Shinsho Maru, Japanese transport, arrived November 16, berthing at China Merchants' Lower Wharf.

Seta, Japanese gunboat, arrived November 2, berthing at Kiangnan Arsenal Dock Wharf.

Savorgnan de Brazza, French sloop, arrived October 13, berthing at French Navy Buoy.

Taito Maru, Japanese transport, No. 64, arrived November 17, berthing at China Merchants' Lower Wharf.

Terukuni Maru, Japanese transport, No. 204, arrived November 17, berthing opposite the Central Fish Market.

Tsuga, Japanese destroyer, arrived November 7, berthing at No. 1 Buoy.

Van Galen, Netherland destroyer, arrived August 23, berthing opposite the French Bund.

Whipple 217, American destroyer arrived November 11, berthing at Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company's Pootung Wharf.

Washizaki, Japanese torpedo-boat, arrived November 11, berthing at China Merchants' Eastern Wharf.

Yoyoi No. 30, Japanese destroyer, arrived November 16 berthing at No. 44 Buoy.

Soviets Open Negotiations With Japan for Fishery Pact—Is Non-Aggression to Follow?

THE Soviet authorities maintain an official news service, known as *Tass* which distributes voluminous reports over the world, including China. For many weeks, all through the Sino-Japanese crisis, *Tass* reports have been mainly concerned with the election which is being staged throughout the Soviet Union. Everywhere, according to the reports, there is great excitement and enthusiasm, with everybody voting for Stalin. Occasionally there is a brief item referring to the situation in negotiations with Japan for a new fishery pact, replacing the agreement which expires at the end of the present year. Several months ago when the Japanese announced the conclusion of their anti-communist pact with Germany, the Russians broke off their negotiations for a renewal of the fishery pact—thereby causing considerable bitterness in Japan because the matter of fishing in Soviet territorial waters is all important to the Nipponese. If the Japanese were expelled from

SOME REASONS WHY RUSSIA MAY NOT BE ABLE TO HELP CHINA

—Map and text reproduced from Chicago Tribune, Oct. 10.

Figures on map indicate the number of persons executed in cities or adjoining districts of the Soviet Union since Feb. 1 on charges involving "spying, wrecking, treason," and other crimes. During this period, a little more than eight months, at least 913 persons have been executed in what is declared to be one of the most extensive blood purges in history. These are executions reported in the official Soviet press. Many observers believe the number is far greater than this. Many of those executed in the Far Eastern territories of the Soviet Union allegedly were engaged in espionage activities on behalf of Japan.

the Far East, but for the really important developments it has been necessary to look to other sources of news than the official *Tass* reports.

For example, we referred in our issue of Oct. 23, to a report from Tokyo stating that the Soviet Ambassador to Japan, M. Michael Slavutsky, had been the guest of honor at a luncheon given by Emperor Hirohito, in Homeiden Hall at the Palace. We remarked at the time that there was much hidden significance in the Tokyo message—which was reported by *Domei*, the Japanese agency—not *Tass*. It also remained for *Domei*, rather than *Tass* to report another exceedingly important item of news—that Russia had consented to renew the Russian fishing banks off the Maritime Province, Northern Sakhalin and Kamchatka, a considerable portion of the Japanese population would starve; also, the Russians would lose considerable revenue.

But the most important piece of news of the week was not reported by either *Tass* or *Domei*, but *Havas*, the French service, in a message from Moscow dated Nov. 22. The report was rather involved but it managed to convey considerable information of vast importance in the relations of China, Japan and Russia in the Far Eastern sphere. In the first place there was a reference to the return of the Soviet Ambassador M. Dimitri

Bogomoloff, to Moscow, and a statement that there had been no mention in the Soviet newspapers of his return, despite the dramatic manner of his departure from Nanking in a specially-chartered tri-motored plane operated by the Eurasia Aviation Corporation. There was no hint of any difficulties between Bogomoloff and the Soviet Government and likewise no hint that he had been dropped and a successor appointed—reported by both *Havas* and *Reuter* on the following day.

A week ago the *United Press* sent a report from Moscow, quoting Marshal Bluecher, Commander of the Far Eastern Red Army, headquartered at Khabarovsk, as declaring that Russia was prepared to carry the war "beyond the borders of the Socialist Fatherland . . . . . in the event of an attack against the Soviet Union by the Fascist bloc." He declared that the Soviet Army would not permit the Fascist bloc to violate a single inch of the Soviet border and said he was aware that the plans of Fascism against the Spanish and the Chinese constituted preparation for an attack on the Soviet Union."

But the *Havas* report was more revealing, stating that the meager results achieved at the Brussels Conference had cleared up all hope of energetic action by the United States in the Far East, hence no action would be taken by the Soviet Government on its own initiative. Russia was not contemplating any change in policy, the general idea being to avoid with the greatest care any adventure or any danger of war. Referring to relations with Japan the *Tass* message stated that in 1925 Stalin had stated that it was in the interests of the Soviet Government to effect a rapprochement with Japan; when Japan purchased the Chinese Eastern Railway, Mr. Stalin had again insisted on the desire to improve relations with Japan. Finally there was a reference to outstanding questions creating friction in Russo-Japanese relations, among them being the renewal of the fishery concessions, "which Japan still hoped to renew despite unfavorable prevailing circumstances." There was also trouble about the size of an oil pipe line in Sakhalin and in addition there were fresh complications regarding a recent action of the Soviet authorities in the Far East in "moving" 200,000 Koreans from the Vladivostok district to Central Asia. According to *Havas* this action had been taken because it was difficult to distinguish Japanese spies who entered Soviet territory and circulated among the Korean residents.

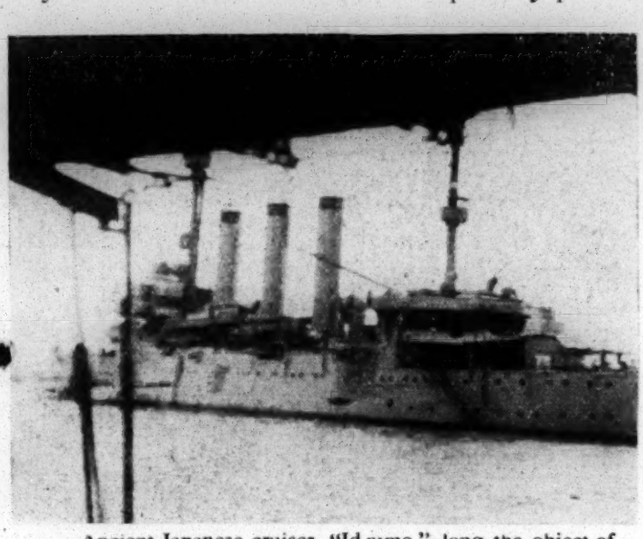
Nathaniel Peffer, well known writer on Far Eastern subjects, who has just returned to New York after several months in China and Japan expressed the opinion that the final deciding element in the Far East crisis would be military intervention by a third power. He said that the Japanese might conciliate the Russians for a time—by conciliation or by bribery to stay out—but the Japanese could be counted on to antagonize, with or without intent, all of those with whom they come into contact. Peffer expressed the opinion that nothing except force, an army and a navy, could stop Japan, that boycotts might lessen Japan's chance of winning but would not shorten the war or stop it and that the pressure of world opinion would have no effect whatever because the Japanese army and navy are totally indifferent to world opinion—because the Japanese people are not allowed to know what world opinion is. He said that Japan may occupy half of China and win the war, but will lose anyway, because she is so weakening herself that her future is in jeopardy. Referring to Russia he said that a drawn-out war in which Japan would be nearing exhaustion and perhaps inclined to desperate gambles . . . . would be Russia's opportunity to redress the balance upset since Japan took Manchuria . . . the chances that Russia can keep out are not very substantial.

Flagship "Idzumo" Similar to "Albemarle," But Americans Were Successful—They Sank it!

REPRODUCED herewith is a small illustration clipped from an advertisement in a recent issue of the magazine *Business Week* (New York) which was used to emphasize the importance of small things in the operation of machinery. The advertisement was published by the Twin Disc Clutch Company, Racine, Wisconsin, and was headed, "A Launch Destroyed a Battleship." The incident, described in the text below the illustration, occurred in the American Civil War when the Confederates stationed an iron-clad battleship in the Roanoke River thereby preventing the entrance of Union ships. The Confederate iron-clad was surrounded by a boom of logs, whereas the Japanese flagship, *Idzumo*, was surrounded by a torpedo net supported by floats. As told in the description a Unionist officer, Lieut. Wm. Cushing, fitted a launch with a bomb attached at the end of a spar extending from the bow. The launch approached the Albemarle at full tilt, rammed the log-boom, slid over it and succeeded in exploding the bomb under the Confederate battleship, sinking it! The launch was swamped, but. Lieut. Cushing jumped overboard and swam to safety.

We venture that the advertisement, containing the illustration referred to in the foregoing paragraph attracted more attention in Shanghai

than anything else appearing in that particular issue of the magazine—for reasons unnecessary to explain here. But for readers of *The Review* residing abroad, the Japanese Flagship *Idzumo*, headquarters of the Japanese Vice-Admiral, Kiyoshi Hasegawa, in command of the Third Fleet (now combined with the Second Fleet into the China Sea Fleet) typified everything that was objectionable in the activities of Imperial Japan on



Ancient Japanese cruiser, "Idzumo," long the object of Chinese air-bombs, artillery attacks and torpedoes. As a symbol of Japanese aggression the ship aroused animosities abroad similar to the feelings of local residents.

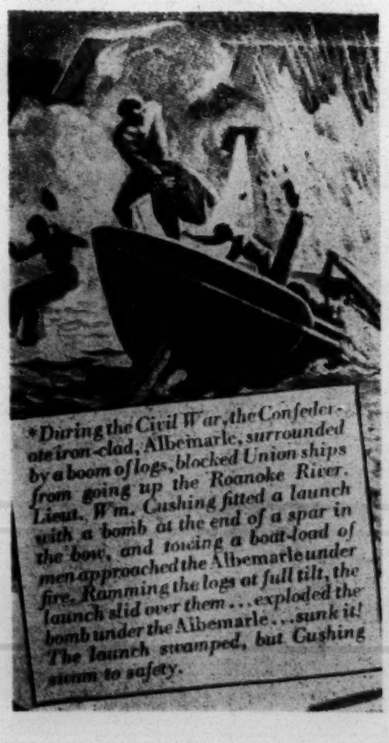
these shores. If "looks could kill" the *Idzumo* would long since have been sent to the bottom of the Whangpoo because not only the Chinese but thousands of foreigners developed hatred for the somber, dark-grey ship of forbidding appearance which was stationed for so many weeks alongside the Japanese Consulate-General and later moved to mid-stream opposite the Pootung-point.

That the Idzumo is still afloat was due to two chief and many minor factors, the discussion of which with almost any Occidental naval officer usually aroused language unprintable here. In the first place, had the *Idzumo* been a modern cruiser, it probably could not have withstood the pelting it received on various occasions from Chinese batteries, or even machine-guns, on the Pootung side. But the Idzumo was built in England about three decades ago when it was the fashion to pile on the armament so the ship was well protected, in fact too well protected for the weapons possessed by the Chinese forces. As the decks had not been constructed for resistence to airplane bombs, the Japanese remedied that defect by piling from five to eight feet of sand-bags over the vital spots. But this actually was unnecessary as the young Chinese aviators never succeeded in dropping a bomb on the deck although many landed in the water alongside. The heavy armament apparently was sufficient to prevent damage from the concussion which might have damaged a modern cruiser.

The worst shock suffered by the *Idzumo* was from a large torpedo fired from a Chinese torpedo boat one night soon after the beginning of the war, but the torpedo missed the bow of the Idzuma by a few inches and blew up a considerable section of the jetty alongside which it was moored. As a result of this, plus a heavy shelling from the Pootung side, the Idzuma was moved to a new position just off the "point" where it was surrounded by a fleet of scows and a torpedo net. One night a number of Chinese swimmers propelled a torpedo from the Pootung shore toward the Idzuma but when they came into contact with the net the torpedo allegedly exploded accidentally and killed all of them—at least there was a heavy explosion in the vicinity of the net and this was the explanation offered by some foreign sailors who allegedly had watched the adventure.

But the *Idzumo* managed to withstand all attacks, even back in 1932 when another attempt was made to bomb the vessel by floating a mine against it from the Pootung shore. This mine, according to report, was constructed by a retired British sea captain who was offered the sum of $20,000 by a group of Chinese if he would sink the *Idzumo*, the payment to be made $5,000 down and the balance when he delivered the *Idzumo* at the bottom of the Whangpoo. The mine, attached to a firing apparatus on the Pootung side, was floated in a sampan toward the Japanese batteship and then dropped overboard, but insufficient allowance had been made for the current which carried the mine away from the ship and into the deep spot in the harbor at the bend. The resulting explosion rocked all the buildings on the Bund and killed several hundred-weight of fish, but the *Idzumo* was unscathed.

Latest episode in the numerous attempts to dispose of the *Idzumo* occurred early in the present month when an explosion in Pootung allegedly blew to smithereens an American mechanic named C. M. Robertson and a number of Chinese assistants who were said to have been engaged in the construction of a bomb or torpedo intended to put an end to the *Idzumo*. Mr. Robertson, long a resident of Shanghai, came to the Far East as a petty officer in the U. S. Fifteenth Infantry regiment stationed at Tientsin. As a result of Robertson's disappearance and the circulation of rumors he had been killed in an explosion in Pootung, a search party consisting of F. R. Engdahl, Consul; Lieut. G. R. Phelan, U.S.S. Augusta; S. Wajima, representative of the Japanese Embassy, and R. C. Scott, American undertaker, inspected the area where the explosion allegedly occurred. But while there was evidence of the explosion and the fact that a person or persons had been killed, there was nothing indicating that Mr. Robertson was among those killed. However, Mr. Robertson is still missing.


*During the Civil War, the Confederate iron-clad, Albemarle, surrounded by a boom of logs, blocked Union ships from going up the Roanoke River. Lieut. Wm. Cushing fitted a launch with a bomb at the end of a spar in the bow, and towing a boat-load of men approached the Albemarle under fire. Ramming the logs at full tilt, the launch slid over them . . . exploded the bomb under the Albemarle . . . sunk it! The launch swamped, but Cushing swam to safety.

The illustration herewith is reproduced from an American magazine showing how a Unionist officer in the American Civil War sank the Albemarle, a Confederate ship, under conditions similar to those prevailing around the "Idzumo" in the Shanghai harbor.

Foreign naval officers stationed on the China coast always refer to the *Idzumo* as the Japanese "iron pot," and the Japanese destroyers anchored along the Whangpoo as "tin cans." They insist the destroyers could have been put out of business with a large size machine-gun while the *Idzumo* could have been put out of commission with a single, well-placed, 6-inch artillery shell because the ship is old and ready for the scrap-heap. Why none of the foreign artillery officers did not impart their information to the Chinese is not known—perhaps due to their desire to maintain neutrality!

Many persons forecast that the Japanese, due to their desire to exasperate the Chinese people, probably will keep the *Idzumo* anchored in the Shanghai harbor until the vessel either sinks or blows-up as a result of spotaneous combustion due to old age. Sometime ago it was reported that the Japanese planned—after the end of the war—to take the flagship to Japan and place it on permanent exhibition as an inspiration for the rising generations.

Shanghai foreigners and Chinese who always refer to the *Idzumo* as the "Eczema" or some other disrespectful term will be interested in the information that newspaper readers over the world who have read accounts of the Japanese flagship and its use of the Settlement as a base while attacking the Chinese, have had similar feelings as residents of this city, toward the hateful Japanese warship. A man in Seattle wrote a letter to a Chinese official suggesting a plan for sinking the *Idzumo*. His plan was to load an airplane with a 2,000 pound bomb and a large quantity of gasoline and then have a "dare-to-die" pilot land on the deck of the Japanese boat. The exploding bomb and gasoline were expected to put an end to the career of the Japanese "iron pot." The writer of the letter declared that it was a waste of time, men and materials to try to sink a battleship by merely dropping bombs on it, but that a plane loaded with a large bomb and extra supply of gasoline plunged on the deck would accomplish the trick. The originator of this plan requested that if it were tried and found to be successful, all he desired was a "suitable reward."

There was a report from Nanking several weeks ago stating that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had received more suggestions for sinking the Japanese warships on the China coast than there are ships in the entire Japanese navy. But most of the proposals, while evincing a friendly interest in China's struggle against almost overwhelming odds, displayed little knowledge of conditions or possibilities in this part of the world. For example one writer suggested a scheme for sinking every Japanese warship on the China coast, but it required more airplanes than the factories of a half-dozen countries could possibly turn out in any reasonable period of time.

One of the most amusing letters received in Nanking was signed by a half dozen men living in a little California town. All signed the letter, one a store-keeper, another a postman, still another a garage-assistant. Each stated what he thought should be done to the "Japs". One writer said "Smack the damn Japs in the nose." Another said, "Kick them in the posteriors," and so on, each statement denoting different degrees of anger and exasperation.

The number of letters of this character, together with those received from so-called strategists, technicians of various types, gas-experts and so on, was said to be truly amazing. Some wanted to build airplanes capable of flying in the stratosphere above Japan and in some mysterious manner encompass the destruction of the Island Empire and its inhabitants. However, none hit on the idea which appeared in H. G. Wells' "Shape of Things to Come," that the Chinese themselves finally invented a bomb which, dropped in Osaka, caused the wholesale sterility of the entire population of that great city and thus terrorized the whole Japanese population. Mr. Wells also described the warfare in China and said (this was two or three years ago) that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek finally began to "roll back the Japanese" when the invaders reached the Hankow district and that the whole Japanese empire went down in a grand smash and devastating domestic revolution.

The chief point of interest in connection with the thousands of letters received by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Madame Chiang suggesting schemes for destroying the *Idzumo* and defeating the Japanese, was the evidence provided that there is a widespread genuine interest and sympathy for China among the plain, common people throughout the world and that, given time and opportunity, this public opinion will make itself felt in governmental policies that will certainly be of material assistance to this country in its struggle against Japan's war machine.

The difficulty at the present time is that governmental policies in most occidental countries are not (as yet) swayed by public opinion, but by selfish nationalistic considerations or by special interests which are directly or indirectly under Japanese influence. It is obvious that when the Japanese were planning their conquests on the continent they did not overlook the all-important matter of influencing foreign governments, witness the constant threats in Washington that any American action adversely affecting Japan might cause the Japanese to cease their purchases of American cotton and that would aggravate the business depression in the southern states—backbone of the Democratic Party!

National Government Establishes Capital at Chungking—Nanking to Be Defended

THE removal of the seat of the National Government to Chungking, in Szechuan, from Nanking was formally announced by the Government in a Manifesto issued Nov. 20. The move is taken, it was said, with a view to facilitating prolonged resistance against Japanese invasion, as well as to be in a more advantageous position to direct national affairs as a whole during the hostilities.

In this connection the *Lih Pao* commented: "This removal does not mean that the National Government has decided to give up Chekiang and Kiangsu provinces. It means that the National Government is determined to fight to the bitter end. We shall continue to fight the Japanese and it is but wise to move the capital to a comparatively safer zone. As to Kiangsu and Chekiang, every person in the two provinces should be mobilized and armed to fight the Japanese. If we can succeed to do this, we shall be able to stop the Japanese at the Taihu lake for one or two years."

In connection with the decision of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to remove the government, the Shanghai correspondent of the Tokyo *Asahi* declared that "the debacle of Chinese troops in the Shanghai area is a major factor in the Nanking Government's action," especially in view of the lack of Chinese preparations to withstand a further advance of the Japanese in the Kiangsu plain region.

The Nanking newspapers Nov. 19 announced that they were suspending publication on the following day, except the official *Central Daily News*, which will continue publication as long as possible.

Foreign Envoys Leave Nanking

The American Embassy announced Nov. 22 that the Ambassador, Nelson T. Johnson, would leave for Hankow by boat on that date, in order to keep in touch with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Embassy is not closing and the secretaries, Messrs. George Atcheson and J. Hall Paxton, as well as Captain James H. McHugh, assistant Naval Attache and E. Gassie, clerk, remain in Nanking.

The flotilla carrying foreign embassies and residents who are evacuating Nanking, led by the United States gunboat *Luzon*, set off upriver from Nanking at noon Nov. 23. Nanking's foreign colony, was reduced by the exodus to 24 Americans, 20 British 11 Germans and a Dane.

American Embassy Proposes Nanking Safety Zone

The American Embassy negotiated unofficially with the Japanese for the establishment of a neutral zone. Chinese authorities have already signified their acceptance of the terms of the proposal following preliminary work of a committee of five missionaries and international relief workers. Several of the committee members were Americans.

Government Officials and Families Remove to Hankow

A *United Press* message from Hankow said the trip from Nanking with more than 3,000 Chinese Government officials and their families and many wounded soldiers took two days as the Government-chartered Chinese merchant ship chugged up the Yangtze River with its heavy load. Only the highest officials were quartered in cabins; the rest were cluttered about the decks, in the corridors and saloon. Many wounded soldiers lay cramped in the cargo hold below—untended. It was raining and bitterly cold throughout the trip. Passengers huddled together behind barricades of luggage and wrapped themselves in all available blankets in an effort to keep out the wind and rain.

The evacuation of civil offices of the National Government from Nanking signifies the determination of China to continue the war of resistance to the end, both the *Shun Pao* and the *China Times* declared editorially Nov. 18.

Soochow Falls into Japanese Hands

Denuded of all of its population of 200,000, except 500, Soochow fell into Japanese hands Nov. 19. During the fighting in the immediate vicinity of the city 2,000 Chinese were taken prisoner, Japanese reports stated. The main body of the Chinese garrison, comprising about 40,000 men of the Fifteenth and the Fifty-Third Divisions, was reported by a Japanese correspondent to be in full retreat towards Wusih.

With the entry of the Japanese troops into Soochow, the Rising Sun Flag was immediately hoisted over the uninhabited building of the Japanese Consulate.

Despite a steady drizzle, the Japanese troops pressed on towards the city's north gate, where the made they first entrance. According to one report the Japanese entered Soochow on the heels of the Chinese troops and with their faces covered with hoods to keep off the rain. The hoods deceived the Chinese who allowed them to enter the gates, to be surprised by the Japanese when they removed their hoods and to suffer heavy losses. Many of the Chinese, the report said, did not know that the Japanesee were in the city until they saw the Rising Sun flag floating above them.

DIPLOMATIC PROTEST AS VIEWED IN NETHERLANDS

From De Groene, Amsterdam

Chinese Censors Disappear After Fall of Soochow

Japanese control of the lower Yangtsze delta up to Soochow spelled the doom of Chinese cable and radio censorship. Soon after news of the fall of Soochow sped along the cables, the Chinese censors "disappeared" from the various central radio and cable offices in the International Settlement, foreign telegraph company officials told *Domei*.

Kashing Occupied by Japanese

Japanese troops during the night completed the occupation of Kashing, the southern extremity of the rapidly crumbling "Hindenburg Line," a Japanese military spokesman said. With concerted dawn attacks launched from the north and the east, the Chinese defenders rapidly fell back, the officer added.

Apparently fearing to have their retreat west, along the Grand Canal, cut off because of the rapid progress made by the northern Japanese wing, the Chinese retreated "in great haste," the spokesman asserted. Meanwhile, a "floating" wing, riding high in commandeered motor sampans and junks, captured Nanzing near the southern shore of Lake Taihu, on Friday noon, according to the spokesman. This unit, he added, moved upon Nanzing from Pingwang through creeks and lakes.

Chinese Troops Retreat from Wusih

"Disheartened" by the news of the fall of Soochow, the Chinese forces entrenched in Wusih began to retreat westward, the headquarters of the Japanese expeditionary force in Shanghai claimed Nov. 20. Observation flights made by military aircraft over the area, the Army communique said, showed the troops in retreat along all channels of transportation, including creeks, railway and highways.

Creeks running west of Wusih, Japanese fliers reported, were filled with junks carrying Chinese troops and ammunition. The Japanese units which occupied Kashing Nov. 19 were said to be continuing their advance towards Nanking. A Japanese communique Nov. 20 placed the Chinese casualties in the 12-day battle in the vicinity of Taihu Lake that preceded the fall of Soochow at 200,000, of whom 50,000 men were said to have been killed.

Gen. Iwane Matsui, Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Forces.

Fushan Forts Taken by Japanese

The Fushan Forts, dominating the Yangtsze River at the Langshan Crossing, were captured by a Japanese naval landing party Nov. 20 the Japanese announced. Following a protracted and vigorous bombardment of the fortifications by Japanese men-of-war, the bluejackets had little difficulty in occupying the area, it was stated.

Wusih in Japanese Hands, Japanese Flier Reports

Wusih, pivotal point of the second Chinese line of defense extending from Lake Taihu to the Kiangyin forts, was in Japanese hands at 11 a.m. Nov. 22 according to a report from a Japanese scouting airplane, but this report was later proved to be premature.

Chinese Planes Engage Japanese Raiders in Dog Fight

Nanking witnessed a thrilling dog fight shortly after 7 p.m. Nov. 22 when seven Chinese planes engaged a squadron of nine Japanese pursuit planes and succeeded in driving the invaders away. One of the Chinese planes, enveloped by the Japanese raiders, was slightly damaged and had to make a forced landing.

Chinese Gunboat Sunk by Aerial Attack

Returning from an air raid on Wuhu, a flight of Japanese naval aircraft at 2.30 p.m. Nov. 21 bombed and sank a Chinese gunboat proceeding up river from Nanking, a *Domei* message stated.

The northern front has been comparatively quiet since Nov. 19, a message from Nanking Nov. 22 said. The Japanese on the north shore are withdrawing to Yencheng, a railway town 16 kilometres north of the river, it was said.

Nanking Government Opens Offices in Canton

With the seat of the Government removed to Chungking, in distant Szechuan, branch offices have been established by Executive Yuan and the Ministries of War and Communications in Canton to facilitate contact with the outside world.

Spacious Premises in Chungking Will House Five Major Yuans

Spacious premises have been selected in Chungking to house the five major departments of the National Government, namely, the Executive, Legislative, Judical, Control and Examination Yuans.

Hankow City of Gloom, Says Russian Observer

Overhung by a pall of misery and gloom, Hankow, the once thriving up-river metropolis, has become a "city of dreadful night," whose inhabitants live in constant dread of famine, bombing raids and invasion, according to Ivan Molotovsky, white Russian former proprietor of a fancy goods store in Hankow, who came to Shanghai a few days ago by way of Tsingtao. He predicted that the Japanese Concession would be burned by Chinese soldiers, who are ready to set fire to them when Hankow is endangered by the Japanese Army.

Former Russian Consulate-General in Hankow Being Cleaned Up

Upon instructions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the city government is cleaning up the former Russian consulate-general in Hankow, for staff members of the Soviet Embassy who are arriving shortly from Nanking to keep in constant contact with the Chinese Government.

Mass Dismissal of Civilian Employees of Chinese Government Reported

Eighty per cent of the civilian employees of the Chinese Government were dismissed last week according to *Domei*. Unable to obtain transportation on the crowded vessels proceeding up river, they were understood to be fleeing the panic-stricken capital by ox-carts and hand-carts. The officials, it is said, were paid only enough for transportation to their "ancestral homes." They did not receive their November salaries.

Twelve Divisions of Chinese Troops to Defend Capital

Twelve divisions of troops, numbering almost 250,000, moved into long prepared strong defense positions around the capital on the night of Nov. 18 after Government officials said Nanking would be defended at all costs. The troops are under the command of the veteran revolutionary, General Tang Sheng-chi. Two divisions of Szechuenese troops were stationed inside Nanking where it was claimed they would remain even though the Japanese succeeded in surrounding the capital.

A ring of fortifications is being constructed around Nanking at a radius of about 12 miles.

ALL MOVE TO CURB SPREADING JAPANESE INFLUENCE IN PACIFIC

(Map from Chicago Tribune)

Arrows indicate international area of vital influence in the Pacific ocean. (1) Darwin, Australia, where Great Britain has encouraged Australia to create a new naval station as a safeguard against Japan. (2) Triangle of British influence formed by lines drawn from Hongkong to Darwin to Singapore. Advices indicate Britain might let Hongkong go and concentrate on a line from Singapore to Darwin. (3) Equatorial line, south of which New Zealand is determined to prevent the establishment of Japanese influence.

Chiang Urged to Surrender in Message Dropped from Plane

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces, Nov. 22 was urged to surrender in a message dropped in Nanking by a Japanese naval airplane piloted by Lieut. Mochifumi Nango, one of the leading Nipponese airmen operating on the Shanghai front. Accompanied by his subordinates, Lieut. Nango paid a visit to the former Chinese capital at 2 o'clock p.m. on that date. No bombs were dropped.

This was the first flight over Nanking by Japanese naval aircraft since the announcement of the transfer of the Chinese national capital to Chungking.

Japanese Press Sees Collapse of Nanking Government

Newspapers in Japan unanimously regard the transfer of the seat of the Nanking Government to Chungking as marking the virtual collapse of the Chinese Central government. The Tokyo Asahi Nov. 18 said that although the Nanking Government declared its intention to wage protracted hostilities against Japan, "its fate will be doomed when it becomes a mere local administration, as foreshadowed by the decision to transfer the government to Chungking, 2,000 kilometers upstream from Shanghai."

Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Tour Nanking so as to Assure Populace

Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek toured the city of Nanking Nov. 22 in the company of several other Government officials to reassure the populace following several air raid alarms. Between the alarm periods, the party set out in three cars and drove through the streets to bolster the spirits of the frightened citizenry. The alarms gave momentum to the evacuation movement and shops and homes throughout the city were boarded up. About ninety-five per cent of the city's business establishments had been completely closed up by nightfall on said date.

Upper Left—**Call to action, by bugler on the Chinese front.**

Upper Right—**Did he "wing" an enemy plane? Chinese gunner takes a shot at a Japanese plane with a rapid-fire gun.**

Bottom—**Chinese officers study the new defense lines.**

Dr. H. H. Kung Says China Is Ready for Long War, Financial Position Strong

No matter how long the war will last, China is financially prepared to see it through, declared Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, when he passed through Hankow Nov. 23 en route to Chungking. Dr. Kung, who will soon succeed Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek as President of the Executive Yuan, avowed that the National Government has completed all preparations, financially, monetarily and economically, for the purpose.

The removal of the seat of government from Nanking to Chungking, he said, does not mean the abandonment of the capital. Instead, it is designed to demonstrate, in the course of the war of protracted resistance, China's iron-cast determination to fight to the last.

During the World War, Dr. Kung recalled, Paris was under a constant threat of German occupation and the French Government had to move its seat elsewhere, but that did not prevent France from eventually emerging victorious.

With each and every Chinese ready to lay down his life in the defence of the country, the Japanese cannot escape being crushed in the long run no matter how deeply they might penetrate into Chinese territory at any one time, Dr. Kung stated.

T. V. Soong to Become Minister of Finance?

T. V. Soong, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China and member of the Standing Committee of the National Economic Council, will probably be appointed to succeed Dr. H. H. Kung as Minister of Finance, according to the *Hwa Mei Wan Pao* of Nov. 17.

Chinese Resistance Evokes Favorable Comment in American and British Press

The valiant and successful Chinese resistance on the Shanghai front evoked many tributes from both the British and American press. In an editorial under the heading "Chinese Learn to Retreat," the Paris edition of the New York *Herald-Tribune* stated: "Their success in Shanghai notwithstanding, the Japanese seem to be admitting that in China they are not launched on a gay adventure, but involved in desperately serious fighting. Tokyo's War and Naval Ministers, who not long ago predicted an early Chinese collapse before winter, are now warning their people not to entertain such an expectation."

The London *Telegraph* in an editorial stated: "As it looks from the dispassionate viewpoint of a military historian, there is something encouraging as well as heroic in the Chinese resistance, for it demonstrates that a ruthless campaign of frightfulness is ineffective here as in the Far East."

Singapore Fortress Takes Measures to Ward Off Air Bombings

Measures to protect the 500,000 civilians on Singapore Island, Great Britain's Far Eastern fortress with its £10,000,000 Naval Base, from air attack and bombardment by sea are being pushed ahead. A scheme of air raid warning, fire-fighting, decontamination of buildings and persons engaged in anti-gas work, and the provision of respirators to civilians, casualty clearing stations, first-aid corps and general anti-gas instruction has been evolved, a recent message from Singapore stated. Anti-gas instructors have already been trained in England.

Japanese to Take Over Chinese Administrative Functions in Shanghai?

JAPAN'S intention to exercise various administrative activities hitherto carried out by the Chinese within the International Settlement and the French Concession was announced by a Japanese Embassy spokesman in Shanghai Nov. 22. Details are given below.

The Shanghai Municipal Council will carry out to the "best of its ability" the "five requests" made by the Japanese authorities for the suppression of all anti-Japanese activities and organizations within the boundaries of the International Settlement, a spokesman of the Council told *The China Press*.

The Japanese forces, being in complete military control of Shanghai area, are free to and capable of carrying out their conditions within the Settlement unless anti-Japanese activities are suppressed by the Council, the spokesman pointed out. He indicated that the Settlement police are capable of executing its order, thus making "independent steps" by the Japanese unnecessary.

Asked regarding the Japanese request for the eviction of all Chinese Government organs and officials from the Settlement area, the spokesman stated as follows.

"Although under normal conditions, the Council has no power to deport any residents and organizations from its administrative areas, in order to comply with the Japanese request, the Council will suggest to various people that they leave." In other words, those *persona non grata* to the Japanese will face the choice of following the suggestion of the Council, or being evicted by the Nipponese, it was explained.

Pointing out that the Chinese had been carrying on administrative activities in the Settlement beyond the scope of the Shanghai Municipal Council, whose jurisdiction was limited under the terms of the Land Regulations, the Japanese official declared that Nipponese authorities intended to supersede the Chinese in charge in principle in view of the changed situation arising from the Japanese occupation of the Lower Yangtsze delta.

Included among Chinese organizations to be taken over were cited the Maritime Customs, the Post Office, the Telegraph Administrations, the Courts and others.

Referring to the Customs, the spokesman mentioned that while the organization itself was a Chinese Government agency, yet the presence of foreigners among the staff as well as the pledging of Customs revenue towards the payment of loans required special consideration. The Post Office, he said, would not be interferred with "for the present," as the Japanese authorities did not wish to interfere with public activities. The same. he said, would apply to the telegraphs and the courts although he stressed that the Japanese authorities reserved the right to have a voice in the conduct of such institutions.

The announcement followed the revelation that both the International Settlement and the French Concession authorities had been requested the previous day to curb the actitivities of Chinese government agents and other anti-Japanese elements.

The requests, communicated to the S. M. C. and French authorities by Suemasa Okamoto, Japanese Consul-General, were said by the spokesman to be as follows:

1.—Suppression of anti-Japanese and other subversive activities:

(a) Disbandment of all organizations, including Kuomintang branches.
(b) Suppression of posting of bills and dissemination of literature; prohibition of theatricals, motion-pictures, etc.
(c) Suppression of radio broadcasts.
(d) Suppression of the Chinese "spy" mania and "traitor" hunting.

2.—Eviction of Chinese Governmental organs and their representatives, both central and local; effective supervision over the activities of Chinese governmental and party leaders.

3.—Prohibition of Chinese censorship of communications, both postal and telegraphic.

4.—Suppression of Chinese censorship of the Chinese press and news services.

5.—Suppression of unauthorized wireless commication by the Chinese.

Both the Settlement and the French authorities, the spokesman asserted, had agreed to carry out "insofar as it was possible" for them the Japanese requests.

The consul-general's requests, a military spokesman revealed, were supported by Major-Gen. Harada, Japanese military attache, who called on Stirling Fessenden, secretary-general of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and on M. M. Baudez, French-Consul-General.

Japanese Daily Demands Transfer of Customs, Post Office

That the Chinese Customs Service and the Chinese postal administration should be placed under Japanese control was demanded by the *Shanghai United News*, the city's sole Japanese daily, in its issue of Nov. 20.

Also demanded by the journal were:

Surrender of Chinese who had offered resistance to Japanese forces;

Closure of Chinese military, civil and financial organs and complete suppression of anti-Japanese activities within the Settlement and the French Concession.

The daily described as "inexplicable" the failure of the Customs Administration and the Post Office, "both of which are organs of the Nanking Government," to seek the understanding and instructions of the Japanese authorities following the occupation of the Shanghai area by the Japanese Army.

Japanese Ask S.M.C. to Curb 'Red' Activities

Contending that Communist and anti-Japanese activities engaged in by Chinese within the International Settlement "obstructed" Japanese military operations in the Lower Yangtse area, Major-Gen. Kumakichi Harada, Japanese military attache, Nov. 20 asked for an official curb by the Shanghai Municipal authorities on such movements. In an interview with Stirling Fessenden, Secretary-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and other "leading Council officials," Major-Gen. Harada made an urgent plea that appropriate action be taken against such "subversive activities." Major-Gen. Harada, had emphasized that the Japanese military authorities "reserved the right to adopt measures which they regarded as necessary," should the steps taken by the Council fail to achieve the desired purpose.

Chinese Industrialists in Shanghai War Area Lose $800,000,000

Damage suffered by Chinese factories in the Shanghai area as a result of the war is topping the colossal figure of $800,000,000, according to figures compiled by the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Social Affairs. Rated as China's largest industrial center, Greater Shanghai's leading manufacturing, power and water plants have been almost completely laid waste by the three months of hostilities, the report stated.

While a total of 5,255 industrial establishments were damaged by fire, shells and bombs as a result of the fighting, none of these were located in the French Concession, the Bureau's report noted.

Although no exact figure was available, the report pointed out that the Zah Wei Creek and the Kaochangmiao both in Nantao areas formed the most crowded factory district of the city. Virtually all the plants in these districts were burned down. The Bureau record lists 2,272 factories in the Nantao area.

Huge Losses Sustained by Chinese Industrial Establishments

Fifteen factories, each with a capital of more than $200,000, were destroyed by Japanese bombardment in Shanghai up to Nov. 1, recent advices from Nanking stated. Included in destroyed factories are K. & K. Printing Company, destroyed on Aug. 26, loss suffered $580,212; Kung Chi Dry Cell Company, destroyed in September, loss $220,000; Hua Cheng Canvas Factory, destroyed on Aug. 23, loss $493,897; Shanghai Paper Mill, destroyed on Oct. 20, loss $500,000; Great Eastern Tobacco Company, destroyed in August, loss $320,221; Ching Lun Silk Filature, destroyed in November, loss $200,000; Min Sheng Cotton Mill, destroyed on Oct. 25, 27 and 28, loss $[illegible]2,000; Mayar Silk Mills, loss $1,251,000; Mei Foong Silk Mills, loss $600,000; I Tai Porcelain Company, destroyed on Oct. 25, loss $400,000; Hua Ae Dye Chemical Works, on Oct. 26, loss $ 03,781; Hsien Feng Dyeing Works, destroyed on Aug. 21 and 22, loss $300,000; Shun Feng Cotton Dyeing Works, destroyed on Aug. 15, loss $258,514; Heng Feng Silk Filature, destroyed on Oct. 27, loss $147,580. Tien Ih Ve Mo (Gourmet Powder) Factory, destroyed on Oct. 27; loss $174,701.

French Foreign Minister Touches on Spanish and Far Eastern Situations

French Foreign Minister Delbos in a speech on the Spanish situation, Nov. 19 said that France, as regards the Sino-Japanese conflict had to bear in mind three points: She had to fulfill her obligations as a member of the League of Nations, take into account the special nature of French interests in the Far East and to maintain solidarity with Great Britain and the United States.

K. P. Chen Aids in Furthering Economic Program of Szechuen

BY HIN WONG

K. P. Chen, well-known Shanghai banker and an adviser to the Ministry of Industries, is now in Chungking and will shortly proceed to Chengtu, provincial capital of Szechuen, to assist the Government there to formulate an economic program which will best help the Nation in the present period of extraordinary emergency.

Mr. Chen, in conversation with the commissioners of finance and reconstruction of Szechuen who have come to Chungking especially to welcome him to the province, one of the most resourceful in the country when properly cultivated, asserts that, the China Foreign Trade Bureau with which he is also connected, has been charged by the central authorities at Nanking with the special duty of co-ordinating the agricultural, financial, and mining and industrial functions of the local governments and people under the general direction of the central government which has a war-time program. The Trade Bureau, with the aid of all local authorities, is trying to solve the problems of transportation, war insurance, and wartime finance in existing industries. The railroads and the highway administrations have been instructed to follow the instruction of the National Government in keeping all traffic under proper condition, while the Trust Bureau of the Central Bank of China and others are to provide for wartime insurance. Mr. Chen himself has been busy consulting the financial leaders and institutions of Hankow and other cities on the subject of wartime finance to assist essential industries and enterprises.

Locally the Szechuen Trade Bureau is also looking into the possibility of making more use of the facilities being offered by the French railway connecting Kunming in Yunnan and Haiphong in Indo-China so as to find another way to the sea, in addition to Hongkong by way of the Yueh-Han and the Canton-Kowloon Railway. The first consignment of cargo from Chungking to Hongkong by means of the upper Yangtze to Wuchang, thence to the south via the two railways mentioned reached its destination on October 21, despite the adverse circumstances as caused by frequent interruption of the lines resulting from enemy bombardment and air-raids. By means of the Szechuen-Kweichow Highway and partly by way of the Szechuen-Yunnan Highway which has not yet been fully open to traffic, the more costly and lighter cargo may be transported abroad through Haiphong. The French authorities are not unsympathetic towards the enterprising spirit of the west China traders, and their goodwill towards the Szechuen people may be noted through their investment in the Chengtu-Chungking Railway now being built partly on loans from a French syndicate. The public highway administrations looking after the Szechuen-Shensi, Szechuen-Yunnan, and Szechuen-Kweichow traffic are setting aside from 50 to 60 trucks, besides animal and man-power to handle the export trade pending the resumption of Chungking-Shanghai shipping, which has been suspended since the beginning of the Sino-Japanese conflicts.

Airmails including parcel post are being taken advantage of as far as feasible by the interport and foreign traders these days here; and between Chungking and outside cities by way of Hankow and Sian, there has been daily traffic for some time, and direct Chungking-Hongkong airline is being talked of. Local traders are also interested in the revised schedule of the South-west Aviation Corporation which provides for Kwangsi-Hanoi service Tuesdays and Fridays via Wuchow, Nanning, and Lungchow, returning to Kweilin from Hanoi by same route the next day. On Mondays there will be service of the same company from Kweilin to Wuchow via Liuchow and Nanning, returning the same day.

The China National Aviation Corporation people in Chungking are taking kindly to the suggestion that their service from here will include connections with not only Chengtu but also with the several leading points in the south west such as Hanoi, Haiphong, Hongkong, as well as Canto, Wuchow, Kweilin, Kweiyang and Kunming. The aviationnconcerns are ready for all helpful suggestions together with reasonable amount of freight and a fair number of passengers.

Authorities connected with the bus service between Szechuen towns and those in Kansu and Shensi leading eventually to Sian are complaining that they have not enough business to maintain an efficient and profitable business; but it takes sometimes as many as eight days and costs as high as $80 to go from Chungking to Sian by bus, while it is possible to travel between the two points by airline with $180 within a day.

Y. C. Chang is with K. P. Chen in Chungking and will soon go to Chengtu to study the transportation problem in connection with trade traffic, he studying the problem of communication while Mr. Chen, that of finance.

Practically all means of transportation, including marching overland, junks floating down the Yangtze, steamers capable of sailing through the Ichang gorges, bus and air lines for officers, are being used to rush troops to somewhere in north and east China; and the merchants of Chungking have just offered no less than $600,000 to support part of the men going to serve the country.

Local Kuomintang organizations have included in their topics for propaganda among the mass that of communications as well as those in favor of more intense productions and faster construction of public highways for trade as well as military necessity.

Land traffic through the several inter-provincial highways and express service by airline between Szechuen and the outside world are becoming necessary, as the low-water season on the upper Yangtze comes after November and no more heavy water transportation will be possible until March nest.

Lack of imported steel for bridge building on the several public highways of Szechuen have led to the use of more of the local timber for the purpose, while the small foundry already in existence near Chungking has decided to enlarge its plant and equipment so as to have greater output of steel wares. The local cement works, formally opened on October 10th, have begun to turn out materials for road making as well as building construction, and should this new enterprise prove successful, it will reduce the amount of annual import, which is now totally stopped owing to non communication with Shanghai as a result of the sealing of the mouth of Yangtze River.

Chungking, Nov. 20, 1937.

Japanese Say Soviet Planes Are in Service in China

Recurrent rumors that Soviet aircraft soon would dart across China skies received their confirmation Nov. 22, according to reports made by Japanese naval fliers. It was stated that following action over Nanking and Chouchiakou, Honan, Nov. 22, Soviet-built pursuit ships patterned after the American Boeing model, engaged the Japanese raiders. They were similar to the Russian-built aircraft used in Spain. It was alleged that of the two Soviet machines that rose to give combat above Nanking, one was shot down. Contrary to reports of Chinese origin, the pilot failed to bail out and crashed with his machine. His nationality could not be ascertained. In the Honan engagement, the Soviet-built craft fared worse; all three, which were sent up to engage the Japanese, were shot down.

Unconfirmed reports state that about 50 Soviet machines, including 10 bombers, have been flown to various Chinese air bases across Kansu in recent weeks.

Swiss Court Sentences Former Chancellor

After a trial lasting four days, Louis Jacot-Guillarmod, former chancellor of the Swiss Consulate-General, was sentenced to five years and six months' imprisonment for embezzlement by the Swiss Consular Court in Shanghai Nov. 19. Elly Widler, another Swiss citizen involved in a minor way with the case, was sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment. Widler admitted having received $10,000 from Jacot-Guillarmod but maintained that he didn't know it was stolen.

Honan Local Districts Mobilize to Protect Territory

The people of more than 10 districts in northern Honan, have organized a Mobilization Committee in order to defend the province against Japanese invasion. Up to date 300,000 people have enlisted in the army and are participating in the resistance at the front.

It is learnt that Volunteers are very active in central, western, and northern Hopei. The situation is comparable to the Volunteer Movement in the North-eastern provinces after their occupation by the Japanese in 1931.

British Peace Move Report Denied from Three Capitals

Conversations which the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Craigie, had with the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, Koki Hirota, and the vice-Minister, Mr. Horinouchi, in Tokyo Nov. 19 were on the present position in Shanghai. The British Embassy states that the report in the Japanese press that Sir Robert indicated in a roundabout manner the British Government's wish to offer its good offices to arrange direct negotiations between China and Japan is "entirely unfounded."

R. G. Howe, the British Charge d'Affaires, Nov. 20, categorically denied a report in the Tokyo *Yomiuri* that he had been asked by the Nanking leaders to use his good offices with a view to ending the Sino-Japanese hostilities and ascertaining the terms on which Japan would agree to an armistice. "There is absolutely no truth in the story," Mr. Howe said.

Diplomatic circles in London Nov. 20 characterized as entirely unfounded, reports that Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Finance Minister, approached the British Charge d'Affaires in Nanking, R. G. Howe, to secure British mediation in the Sino-Japanese conflict.

Chinese Government Has No Intention to Seek Compromise or Peace, Says Yu Yu-jen

The National Government has absolutely no intention to seek compromise or peace, said Yu Yu-jen, President of the Control Yuan, when he passed through Nanchang Nov. 20 en route to Chungking with his subordinates to set up his department.

Effects of War on Chinese People

BY T. S. YOUNG

THE fury of modern warfare has been raging in the neighbourhood of Shanghai and in North China weeks after weeks without any sign of abatement. The casualties are heavy, and the losses can be termed only in astronomical figures. No one except possibly the deaf or the blind can pretend not to hear the booming of large guns and the droning of big airplanes, or not to see the ghastly scenes of havoc wrought by modern warfare; and to console himself with the philosophy of stoicism without having his senses and nerves affected in some way or other. To the people whose country is now being invaded and who are the direct victims of this invasion, these grim realities of the war, besides affecting their sentiments, must have some telling effects on their ideals and outlook. Therefore, it is not strange that within the short span of a few weeks, the mentality of our people has undergone, for better or worse, a drastic change—a change which is readily noticeable to any casual observers. It must be added that this change has also extended to their habits and qualities, so much so that many of them have become quite different persons.

Chinese Become More Militaristic

The most noticeable change is that we become very militaristic in our conception. We have been known to be great lovers of peace; but after many disillusionments, we have come, at last, to the conclusion that peace can not be had unless it is supported by strong armament. Only yesterday we cried for the retrenchment of our military expenditures, criticised the reckless spending in the attempt to build up our national defense, and frowned upon the increasing outflow of our wealth for the purchase of foreign arms and munitions. But today, we lament our want of big cannon and anti-aircraft guns, and deplore bitterly that we have not spent enough to prepare for our national defense. We even go so far as to point a finger of condemnation at the many beautiful buildings in the Civic Center—once a pride of our hearts; and ask each other, "It is a great pity that these buildings should be put up at enormous expenses for the purpose of decoration only and without any military value. And would our national defense be very much strengthened, if the money spent for this purpose could be saved for the purchase of more airplanes and guns?" It is a general contention that the story of war would be told differently, if our soldiers were as well-equipped as our enemy. The inferiority of our war equipment has struck so deeply into our hearts, that if we have our own way in shaping our national financial policy, we would not in the least hesitate to spend every cent of our national revenue for military purpose. Dr. Koo's statement in a speech at the Brussels Conference that "China regrets that her rearming in recent years has not been more rapid or more extensive, so that she may offer more effective resistance and lessen the toll of suffering ruthlessly imposed on the Chinese people" speaks eloquently of our prevailing sentiment.

People Become More Public-Spirited

Meantime, we become public-spirited. The old adage "Mind your own business" has lost its luster and fascination, and its place has been fittingly taken by a very popular slogan, "Contribute money if you can; otherwise, render your services." The realization that the present war is a war against all the Chinese people makes us sensible of the necessity of uniting ourselves into a whole and indivisible body. We find ourselves literally in the same boat, and therefore must pull together for our mutual salvation—a task, which, we are fully aware, can not be successfully accomplished should we remain individualistic and selfish as in days of yore. We are deeply grateful to our soldiers, who have gallantly defended our soil in face of great odds; and as a small token of our gratitude to their noble services, we, who can not hold a gun on the firing line, have spontaneously contributed our money or offered our services to the caring of wounded soldiers. In the meantime, we no not forget war refugees, who are homeless and penniless, depending for their living for the time being on the public generosity. We no longer observe any social status and prejudice, and do not disdain to nurse wounded soldiers and bring comforts to war refugees. The feeling of neighborliness is strongly prevalent, so that we feel keenly the misfortune falling on many of our people in the present catastrophe.

Likewise, we become bold and enterprising. It must be admitted that our people generally are timid and lack courage. Many of us would shudder at the sight of blood, and lose our wits at the busting of a rubber tire; only a very few would dare to wield a pistol and carry it for self-protection; and the seeing of a corpse would make many lose their appetite and sleep for many days afterwards. The undertakers and slaughterers have been looked upon as the boldest of us all, and the daring robbery committed in the typical American style has been little known outside of this cosmopolitan city. But the frequent air-raids conducted by our enemy have very much taken away our fearfulness, and given us a new soul. When our ears are filled with the sound of bombing and booming, and when our eyes are filled with the scenes of death and destruction, we become intrepid and can no longer concern ourselves with the firing of a bullet or with the sight of a bloody corpse. Nay, we do not attach much value to our life as we used to. In spite of the frequent air-raids here and there, our people in the affected areas have still maintained their composure and conducted their "business as usual." Many people have even refused to evacuate from the war zones, and contentedly lived a trying life among the ruins. Our boy scouts have especially given a creditable show of their courage in rescuing wounded soldiers and war refugees amid the rain of bullets and in defiance of great danger. The sacrifice made by our soldiers and the courage shown by our civilians have given the world an unmistakable sign that China after all is no longer a country of cowards, as supposed by many of our foreign friends.

More Realism—Less Superstition

Again, we become more realisitic and less superstitious. In the present war, we do not hear as many superstitions and fantastic tales as we were told on every side in the first Shanghai war about five years ago. Many of us may be still as religious as ever, but we all believe that God, all-powerful though He may be, will not concern Himself with mundane affairs, and that our prayers for His assistance, no matter how pious they are, will not be answered. We scoff at the idea that the present cataclysm can be attributed to the working of fatalism, we laugh at any war forecasts worked out by enterprising fortune-tellers and necromancers, and we ridicule the superstition of Japanese soldiers in carrying with them such a charm as the so-called "One Thousand Stitches." A refugee from Pootung has once confided to us that the God of War is now helping Chinese soldiers in defending Pootung, for his image in his Pootung temple is seen full of perspiration whenever Pootung is shelled by our enemy's guns. We are glad to listen to such an amsuing tale, but we give it no more credence than to that the wearing of "One Thousand Stitches" can prevent a soldier from being killed or wounded. In a word, we become realistic, and place our faith in the saying, "God will help those who help themselves."

We also become self-reliant. When Manchuria was first invaded, we concentrated our attention on the doings of the League of Nations, in the hope that some substantial assistance would certainly come from that quarter; and we, at great pains, tried to interpret the meaning of the many Articles under the Covenant. Many of us who had a good memory could recite word by word Article X, XV and XVI by memory. All our newspapers gave prominent space to the accounts of the League proceedings, and the name of "Kuo Lien" (the League of Nations) was on the lips of everybody. But in spite of its many resolutions and its sending of an Enquiry Commission and the latter's splendid report, China has not been enabled to recover her lost territories. The lesson is sad, and leaves an indelible impression on our minds that we have reason to become diffident in any international gatherings and engagements. The League may now pass another resolution on the Sino-Japanese issue, and the signitories to the Nine-Power Pact may be convened to seek a formula of peace; but we know enough from our past experiences not to pin any hope on either. We can not interest ourselves in the laborious proceedings of the League and the Nine-Power Conference, as reported in the vernacular press. We realize that we can not count on the help of our friends who, sympathetic they may be, can not be expected to be so altruistic as to fight our battle, and that we must rely on our efforts to stem the tide of Japanese aggression.

According to the pronouncements made by our officials, the present war is going to be a protracted one. We agree that is the only course for us to pursue, and so, despite our increasing sufferings and hardships, we show not the faintest sign of defeatism. On the other hand, we apply more devoutly and persistently to the task of our national salvation. It is hoped that with the prolongation of the present war, our people, baptized by the fire of our enemy's guns, will be able to pick up some more sterling qualities and become different persons with new ideals and outlooks, so that in the end, from the ruins a new nation will spring up, fresher and healthier, to be accepted as an equal among the community of nations.

Babson Says U.S. Will Aid Britain in Case of War

Roger W. Babson, American economist and moderator of the general council of the Congregational churches of America, told a Congregational union assembly at Bristol Oct. 14 that Great Britain could depend on aid from the United States if the Empire became involved in war.

Wang Ching-wei Says China Will Continue Resistance

Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Central Political Council, speaking over the Ginling Broadcasting Station in Nanking, Nov. 18, said the Japanese military's designs in China included the occupation of all Chinese cities from Woosung to Ichang along the Yangtsze River, the stationing heavy garrison forces and the creation of puppet regimes at each of these places, to keep their line of communication on the river open by warships and airplanes, and then to extend their tentacles slowly to reach the south-eastern parts of China until it is dismembered piece by piece.

It matters little whether the Japanese could ever actually accomplish their designs, but it is beyond the shadow of any doubt that they really intend to do so, Mr. Wang emphasized.

To counteract this far-reaching Japanese ambition, the only course open to China and the Chinese people, he proceeded, is to wage a long-drawn-out war of resistance.

China's ability to hold out long, Mr. Wang said, depends on how well she could preserve and increase her fighting strength, which in turn is conditioned not only on military matters, but also on three other factors. They are the development of economic resources, good use of existing means of transportation, and the organization and training of the masses. Utter efforts should be expended to protect whatever is left of native industries in cities along the sea coast or along the river. Then equal attention should be paid toward the promotion of agriculture and handicraft industries in the interior.

Salvation Army Refugee Camp at Chiaotung University Cares for 15,500

The Salvation Army is administering a large refugee camp at Chiao-Tung University. This camp provides a haven for more than 15,500 destitute Chinese. The camp occupies the entire campus and all four buildings of Chiao-Tung University. Both in number of inmates and extent of area, the college on the angle of Avenue Haig and Hungjao Road has no equal in the Foreign Settlement. The Camp until recently was administered by the Municipal Council.

Chekiang Takes Care of 10,000 War Refugees

For the past three months, the Chekiang War Refugees Relief Commission has done a great deal in the humanitarian task of providing food and shelter to about 10,000 Chinese war refugees in its relief camps in Hangchow. In the month of October alone, the commission took in some 4,680 homeless and destitute persons from the war areas. Established in the middle of August after the outbreak of the Shanghai war, the commission is headed by a Chen Lin-yun of the Chekiang-Shanghai Opium-Suppression Bureau. Besides caring for the refugees, the commission also operated a hospital for wounded civilians.

Dr. Szeming Sze Speaks to Rotary Club Members on Work of Shanghai Red Cross

The work being carried out by the Shanghai International Red Cross was the subject of a talk given by Dr. Szeming Sze. General Secretary of the Chinese Medical Association, and Secretary of the Shanghai International Red Cross, before the Rotary Club at its weekly luncheon last week.

International Red Cross Drive Nets $1,177,199 up to Nov. 18

With the receipt of two $50,000 gifts in a single day, sent in by the American Advisory Committee and the British Fund for Relief of China, the Shanghai International Red Cross campaign had netted a total of $1,177,199.90 local currency and a sum of $320 gold up to Nov. 18.

Families of Kwangsi Soldiers to Be Taken Care of

Families of Kwangsi's soldiers, who are away in active service, will be well taken care of by the Government and the community, according to a set of measures jointly drawn up and announced by the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters of the 5th Route Army and the Kwangsi Provincial Government at Kweilin, Nov. 18.

N.E.I. Chinese Sending Ambulance Unit

An ambulance unit of nine ambulances, four doctors and fourteen dressers, equipped by Chinese living in Netherlands India, will be sent to China on Dec. 10, a recent message from Batavia said. Maintenance costs will also be met by Chinese in Netherlands India.

Lester Hospital Over-Crowded with Refugee Patients

The Lester Chinese Hospital Report states that the refugee problem has largely affected the work of the hospital during October, as could be readily understood when it was borne in mind that there are between 70,000 and 80,000 refugees in organized camps alone, quite apart from a very considerable number who manage to exist elsewhere. It is reported that many of the inmates of some of the refugee camps are quite ill enough to warrant admission to a hospital as in-patients, but the bed capacity of organized hospitals in the foreign area of Shanghai is quite insufficient to care for all. The average number of beds occupied daily works out at 275, and as the hospital is only normally considered as being a 230 bed hospital, it is obvious that many of the in-patients had to be accommodated on temporary beds in some of the wards.

Measles Epidemic in Shanghai Foreign Areas

A measles epidemic in the Shanghai Foreign Settlement and the French Concession during the past several weeks has accounted for approximately 1,000 deaths.

Appeal Is Made for Food for 200,000 Refugees in Nantao

Father Jacquinot and his International Red Cross Committee announced end of last week that food—plenty of it—is needed for the growing hordes of refugees in Nantao. In two days the number of rations required by those without supplies of their own has grown from 150,000 to 200,000, hence a call was sent out for contributions of fruit, vegetables, flour, rice, bread, sugar—in fact any foodstuffs at all that can be spared to feed the 200,000 men, women and children now in the area north of the Japanese lines in Fong Pang Road.

Fires in Nantao Continue Unabated

Fires have continued unabated in the Nantao area ever since Nov. 10 without any let up. First the retreating Chinese started them and it is evident that the Japanese are purposely burning down what the Chinese left. The Japanese incendiarism is ostensible carried on to "smoke out" snipers, but largely perpetrated out of a spirit of revenge. When questioned on the subject of these fires a Japanese spokesman naively replied that they had "not sufficient fire apparatus, water or men to cope with the fires."

Chinese Casualties Estimated at 300,000 by Gen. Sugiyama

Since the general offensive started by Japanese troops on Oct. 23, Chinese troops have abandoned more than 81,000 dead, while the total casualties of the Chinese probably exceed 300,000, Gen. Gen Sugiyama, War Minister, told the regular session of the Tokyo Cabinet Nov. 19.

Chinese Casualties. According to Tokyo, Exceed Half a Million

The total Chinese casualties since the outbreak of the "China incident" exceeds 554,000, of which 145,370 bodies were left on the battle-fields, according to a communique issued by the Tokyo War Ministry Nov 20. Japan, it added, lost 16,048 officers and men during the same period. The communique stated that Chinese casualties in North China were 164,290, in Chahar 90,000 and in Shanghai 300,000 men. The Chinese casualties in Shansi, it continued have not yet been ascertained.

Japanese Army Casualties Nearly 40,000 on Shanghai Front

Japanese army casualties in the Shanghai area from the landing of troops on August 23, to November 15, were officially announced as 39,620 by a spokesman for the Japanese military in Shanghai Nov. 18. Included in this number, the spokesman said, were 9,760 killed in action or dead from illness, and 29,850 wounded or ill. These figures, the spokesman asserted did not include the losses of the troops operating from the Hangchow and Yangtze areas. Naval losses, including both killed and wounded, were placed by a naval spokesman at 1,200, these including casualties on board war vessels as well as on land. Japanese army losses in North China, the army spokesman added, were about 80 per cent of those in Shanghai.

Japanese Government Launches Campaign on Behalf of 50,000 Refugees

Driven from their homes and businesses in the zones of conflict in China, 50,000 Japanese refugees are looking forward to better days as the government launched a gigantic relief campaign in, their behalf, in Tokyo Nov. 21. With most of their funds and means of subsistence vanished in the smoke of battle in the war-racked areas of China, where once they lived peacefully and happily, these 50,000 "orphans of the Sino-Japanese storm" have experienced a precarious existence since the start of hostilities on the Asiatic mainland. The Foreign Office of Tokyo is putting into effect a large-scale drive to provide jobs and rehabilitation funds for them through an employment agency to be opened at its headquarters. Goro Uchida, Consul-General in Foochow, will hea the employment agency.

Japanese Held on North Bank of Yellow River

The latest indications from North China were that General Han Fu-chu would throw in his lot with the Nanking Government and decide to fight the Japanese.

Japanese troops in North Shantung Nov. 22 were preparing to cross the Yellow River with Tsinanfu as the objective, The line of crossing is to cover a considerable distance, stretching from Chiyang, 25 miles down the river from the railway bridge, to some miles above the bridge. A Japanese spokesman stated that the bridge had been badly damaged, about 300 metres having been blown up.

Yellow River Bridge Blasted Again by Chinese

For the second time in as many days Chinese troops blew up the big iron bridge over the Yellow River early Nov. 16, in an attempt to halt the rapid advance of Japanese colums. Never before had this great German-designed, 1,344-meter bridge been damaged. During long years of countless feuds among Chinese war lords it survived the shot and shell of battle. the shock of clashing armies and the stream of commerce that flowed endlessly across it, as *Lomei* points out.

Chinese Troops Evacuate from Chefoo—Attempt to Destroy Mole Only Partially Successful

All Chinese troops in Chefoo Nov. 18 evacuated to the west, leaving the city in control of the Chinese police. Before leaving the Chinese attempted to blow up the mole, but only succeeded in causing slight damage.

Martial Law Declared at Tsinan

Martial Law was declared in Tsinan, the Shantung provincial capital, Nov. 21. An order issued by General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, announces that Lieut.-Generals Sun Tung-hsuan and Chien Shu-tang, Commanders of the 20th and 81st Divisions, have been appointed concurrently Martial Law Commander and Deputy Commander. Curfew is to be enforced between 9.30 p.m. and 5 a.m.

Civilians Leave Tsinan

The situation in Tsinan was described by a special correspondent of the 12 *Uhr Blatt* who reported that Nov. 22 about half the population of the city of 500,000 had already left. No papers appear and all theatres and other places of amusement have been closed. The streets are deserted and business is at a standstill. A few foreigners, including Germans with the German consul are still in Tsinan.

Japanese Landing Party Beaten Back at Yellow River

The Yellow River front has been comparatively quiet since November 18. A report from Chinese sources stated Japanese on the north shore withdrew to Yencheng, a railway town 16 km. north of the river. Tsinan is returning to normal.

Japanese forces landed at Lenyunkang, the Lunghai eastern terminus, Nov. 21, and for a while the situation was critical, but Chinese troops arrived and beat back the Japanese landing party, according to the Chinese report.

Chinese Peasants Become Guerillas

The Chinese mobile unit which has been harassing the Japanese rear between Hantan and Tzehsien in southern Hopei, is composed of more than 3,000 peasants whose farms and homes there were recently seized by Japanese forces, a message from Hsinhsiang, Nov. 22 stated. Determined to make the Japanese pay heavily, these erstwhile farmers, now led by a competent army commander, have already distinguished themselves by bravery in raids on Pengchenchen and Kwanglochen, two villages in southern Hopei now in Japanese hands.

Shihchiachwang Mills Taken Over by Japanese

Flour mills and the power plant located at Shihchiachwang were handed over Nov. 22 by the local Peace Maintenance Commission to the Hsing Chung Kungssu, a Japanese investment concern, for management.

Chinese Await Japanese Advance South from Taiyuan

A *Central News* message from Linfeng, Nov. 23 stated that severe fighting was expected hourly in central Shansi where both the Chinese and Japanese forces have rushed reinforcements to the front. After more than ten days' of preparation, the Japanese were expected to renew their southward advance from Taiyuan. Concentrated at Yutze, about 33 km. south-east of Taiyuan, are the main Japanese forces of twelve regiments under Gen. Itagaki. Seven other regiments, according to Chinese information, are moving towrds Fengyang and Liyu, south-west of Taiyuan. The Japanese are expected to drive south along the Tungpu railway. More than 400 Japanese cavalrymen Nov. 22 made a trial thrust southward from Kiehsiu, about 22 km. south of Fengyang, but were repulsed by Chinese lying in ambush there.

"Federated Autonomous States" for North China

The Peiping bureau of *Domei* News Agency predicts the drafting of a federate constitution shortly. It asserts that "present indications are that a new administration of North China will take shape at least by the end of the year." All reports agree that the "burning desire" for antonomy received encouragement and stimulation from the formation of the federation of Suiyuan, Chahar and Mongolian Banners with headquarters at Kalgan where, banking of the area institutions formed the "Mongolian Bank" capitalized at $1,250,000, the principal stockholder being the South Chahar Bank recently organized with the loan of $1,000,000 from the Central Bank of Manchukuo.

It is believed that Japan fully approves. Japan will support the autonomy movement because it will divide North China into a large group of autonomous areas of which none will be able to support a war lord with a menacing army, a *United Press* message from Tokyo Nov. 23 stated.

Press Censorship Set Up in Peiping, with Japanese as Adviser

A set of 22 regulations governing the censorship of newspapers and news agencies was promulgated by the Peking Peace Maintenance Commission Nov. 11. The regulations are being administered by a special bureau headed by a Chinese director, who will be assisted by a Japanese adviser. The regulations are at present limited to Chinese concerns but may later be extended to foreign firms.

Japan to Respect Integrity of Customs in North China?

A *Reuter* message from Tientsin, Nov. 19, stated that following protracted discussion, a satisfactory solution of the Customs situation in North China has been reached. The arrangement mainly provides for the integrity of the Customs administration and the rights of the administration to carry out its normal functions, in which connection the Japanese authorities, who are the controlling factor, are at present giving full support.

No Interference by Japanese With British Concession in Tientsin

Anthony Eden had received no report indicating that any obstacles had been placed in the way of trade by merchants in the British Concession in Tientsin, Viscount Cranborne, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, declared in the House of Commons.

Peiping Order Bans Anti-Japan Propaganda

Pan Yu-kwei, the chief of police, issued a proclamation Nov. 18 reaffirming his previous order against the distribution of anti-Japanese literature.

Japanese Say Chinese Communist Troops of Eighth Route Army "Only Half Armed"

Communist troops, now comprising the Eighth Route Army operating in North China, are "only half armed," a Japanese military spokesman asserted Nov. 10. Only half of their numbers, the officer said, carry rifles or other armament. "The other half," he continued, "apparently comprises of political agitators." As a result, the spokesman contended, the fighting ability of the Communist forces "is half of what it seems on paper." When combined with other Chinese forces, the officer added, the Communist forces appeared to have about the same fighting ability as the others.

Individual Communist soldiers, however, he continued, appeared to be "more cunning and clever about small things" than his average comrade-in-arms."

Japanese Say Communist Agitators Are Active in Shansi

A well-organized Communist propaganda machine, whose tentacles had reached almost into every hamlet of the province, was discovered by the Japanese military authorities following the occupation of Taiyuan, a Japanese Army spokesman alleged Nov. 21. The organization, he added, was attached to the Eighth Route Army but was entirely independent of the other branches of the former Communist Army.

American Missionares in Shansi Town Are Safe

Eleven American missionaries and doctors in Taiku, Shansi, are reported safe.

New Regime Set Up in Inner Mongolia

Re-affirming their independence of the Nanking Government, the autonomous governments of South Chahar, Suiyuan and North Shansi Nov. 22 established a joint commission charged with the task of maintaining liaison among the three administrations.

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War

A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

Oct. 17.—Six night raids by Chinese planes, a brisk battle on the northern bank of Wentsaopang together with sporadic skirmishes and artillery duels formed the outstanding features of the war on the Shanghai front today. The American Seventh Day Adventist Mission Compound in Ningkuo Road which had been used by the Japanese as a troop and munition station was badly damaged by Chinese bombs during the first Chinese air raid tonight. Apparently hit by incendiary bombs, the Mission property was practically razed to the ground. During the day, Japanese planes carried out their daily raids over Chinese positions in Tazang, Chapei and Wentsaopang. A fierce battle was fought on the northern bank of Wentsaopang, where the Japanese launched a determined push. After many hours of brisk fighting, the Japanese drive was checked with the arrival of Chinese reinforcements who counter-attacked and regained the lost ground.

Oct. 17.—Fighting in North China was becoming intensified on all fronts. In North Shansi, the Chinese were throwing in every resource in a determined drive against the Japanese in the Yuanping area, where according to reports received in Nanking, between 30,000 and 40,000 Japanese troops were being surrounded. The sanguinary nature of the fighting there was indicated by the fact that Gen. Hoh Meng-ling, an Army Commander, and several division and regimental commanders were killed in action.

Oct. 17.—Chinese mobile units were pushing from Shansi eastward into Hopei with the view of cutting the Peiping-Hankow Railway behind the Japanese main force. They had already recaptured the Tseching Pass, 100 kilometers southwest of Changsingtien and 60 kilometers from Kaopeitien on the Ping-Han Line in northern Hopei.

Oct. 17.—Heavy fighting was also in progress on the Tsin-Pu front, where the Japanese and Chinese forces were facing each other across the Tuhai Ho, with the Chinese defending the south bank.

Paotow, western terminus of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, was captured by the Japanese this morning, according to Japanese reports.

Oct. 17.—According to Chinese military intelligence reports, unrest of a serious nature had broken out in "Manchukuo." For more than 20 days, no Japanese reinforcements had reached Tientsin from outside the Great Wall.

Oct. 17.—A Japanese aircraft carrier had been aground at Hopao, west of Macao. Several Japanese destroyers were making feverish attempts to refloat the vessel.

A German church at Shaokwan, northern Kwangtung, was damaged by a Japanese air raid on Oct. 15.

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Oct. 18.—Japanese troops launched a furious drive against Chinese positions near Tazang with the object of gaining control of the Tazang-Lotien Highway. The battle fought in that area was considered the severest since the outbreak of hostilities in Shanghai. Despite heavy bombing and artillery barrages, Chinese forces held their lines intact. A counter-attack on the Japanese was under way tonight with the arrival of Chinese reinforcements at the front.

One Japanese naval bomber was shot down at 12.50 p.m. while engaged in bombing in the North Station area. The bomber caught fire in mid-air before it crashed into the ground.

Approximately 200 Chinese civilians were either killed or wounded by Japanese air bombing and machine-gunning outside of the Foreign Settlements areas during the past two days, according to official Chinese reports. The largest toll was taken at Chengju, where 20 bombs were dropped killing 40 persons.

The Chinese Isolation Hospital on Range Road which had been used by the Japanese as a supply depot was struck by three bombs during the Chinese air raid last night. The Japanese-owned, Asia Steel Factory, in Hochien Road, which had been coverted into a supply store house, was also hit by the Chinese air raiders.

Oct. 18.—A squadron of 12 Japanese airplanes raided Nanking this afternoon. They met a heavy anti-aircraft fire from below. One of the raiders was brought down in the vicinity of Tongshan, southeast of Nanking. Descending in a parachute, the pilot of the ill-fated machine was taken prisoner.

In the morning, six Japanese planes raided Tanyang, a railway town on the Shanghai-Nanking Line.

Hankow was also raided by 12 Japanese machines this afternoon. They were driven away by Chinese pursuit planes and anti-aircraft guns.

Oct. 18.—Kwangling, Northern Shansi, was recaptured by the Chinese forces yesterday (Oct. 17), according to official reports received at Taiyuan. Occupation of this strategic city resulted in the cutting of one of the principal routes which the Japanese had used for sending up reinforcements and supplies.

A **Reuter** dispatch quoting reports from authoritative foreign sources at Taiyuan stated that quiet now prevailed on North China fronts, as both the Chinese and Japanese troops were so exhausted by terrific fighting during the past few days that they had to wait for fresh reinforcements. Three full Japanese Divisions now were operating in Pingyuan area, where they used a heavy artillery bombardment to hold off Chinese attacks. One Japanese bomber was shot at Yuanping today.

Japanese troops on the Suiyuan front were reported to be pushing westward and to have captured Paoko, 20 miles west of Paotow.

Oct. 18.—Chinese troops on the Tsin-Pu front crossed the Tuhaiho yesterday (Oct. 17) and immediately launched a counter-attack on the Japanese forces, which, in face of the furious offensive, were withdrawing toward Pingyuan. Chinese mobile units were harassing the Japanese troops south of Tehchow.

Oct. 18.—Dr. H. H. Kung arrived at Shanghai this afternoon from an extensive tour in Europe and America. Dr. Kung went abroad April 2 to attend the British coronation ceremonies as China's Chief Delegate.

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Oct. 19.—Furious fighting centered in the vicinity of Tazang, where Chinese troops continued to hold their positions despite all-day heavy attacks by Japanese planes, artillery, mechanized units and land forces. Casualties on both sides heavy. Chapei and Kiangwan fronts comparatively quiet.

Oct. 19.—Another foreign party consisting of one Italian, two Germans, one Russian and one Chinese, travelling in two motor cars from Shanghai to Nanking, was attacked by Japanese aircraft near Soochow. The cars were peppered with machine-gun bullets, but none of the travellers was injured, as they sought cover in the paddy fields.

Oct. 19.—Chinese military spokesman declared that the Chinese would not use poison gas even in retaliation.

Oct. 19.—Civilian casualties inside the international Settlement up to the present totalled 2,057 killed and 2,955 wounded, according to a report in **The China Press.**

Oct. 19.—Nanking raided by Japanese aircraft three times, first at 1 p.m., second at 2.20 a.m. and third at 4 a.m. The airfield outside Kwanghuamen and the ferry wharfs at Pukow were the principal targets.

Oct. 19.—After the lapse of nearly a month, Japanese planes again raided Hankow (Oct. 18). Five bombs were dropped in vicinity of military airdrome, starting a serious fire.

Oct. 19.—According to a report from Nanking, hundreds of Chinese inhabitants of Yangkao, on the Ping-Sui Railway, were massacred by Japanese troops upon the fall of that city.

Foreign reports stated that Chinese troops in northern Shansi had halted the Japanese advance at Yuanping and captured large quantities of war material. Japanese forces operating in North China were estimated at 200,000.

Sept. 19.—Dr. H. H. Kung issued a statement, deploring Japanese aggression in China and expressing belief that justice would triumph.

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Oct. 20.—Checked in their drive on Tazang, Japanese forces brought up large reinforcements for another major attack. The Chinese also massing fresh units and built additional defense works. Military operations in the Tazang area during the past five days were described as a "see-sawing affair". The Chinese troops hard-pressed in day-time recovered lost ground by counter-attacks at night. Two Japanese planes brought down.

Oct. 20.—Japanese troops in Shantung withdrew northward; General Han Fu-chu's forces advanced on the Tsin-Pu Line, according to foreign reports. Japanese military supplies depot at Pingyuan railway station bombed by Chinese planes. Pingshan, a Hopei town

near Shihchiachwang, recaptured by Chinese Oct. 17. Chinese troops still hold the Old Pass fronting Niangtzukwan on the Hopei-Shansi border, despite repeated heavy Japanese bombardments.

Oct. 20.—23 Chinese universities and colleges destroyed by Japanese since the outbreak of the war, according to the Ministry of Education.

Oct. 20.—Many inland cities, including Nanking, Tanyang, Changchow (Kiangsu), Hengyang and also the Canton-Kowloon Railway raided by Japanese airplanes.

⁂

Oct. 21.—Chinese forces launch major counter-offensive in Tazang sector. The result of the battle was regarded as likely to determine the outcome of the Shanghai war. Japanese bomber shot down. Fighting in North Hongkew heavy. Chinese aircraft conducted two night raids over Japanese positions in Yangtszepoo.

Oct. 21.—Nanking bombed by 34 Japanese warplanes. Tanyang, on Nanking-Shanghai Railway, also raided.

Oct. 21.—Tokyo report stated Japanese Admiralty claimed destruction of 365 Chinese airplanes by Japanese naval air force since the outbreak of the "China Incident." Japanese losses given as 46 planes.

Oct. 21.—Chinese forces in Northern Shansi claimed to have cut Japanese main line of communications between Yenmenkwan and Tatung as result of destruction of railway bridge at Chengchiapao on Tatung-Pucheng Railway. Japanese troops in east Shansi also reported surrounded by strong Chinese detachment.

Oct. 21.—Japanese forces in North Honan reached southern bank of the Chang River. Japanese denied withdrawal of their troops from Tientsin-Pukow Railway front.

Oct. 21.—According to a **China Press** report, American Ambassador, Nelson T. Johnson filed formal protest with Nanking against flights by Chinese bombing planes over the International Settlement and the French Concession.

Oct. 21.—The evacuation of Paotow, in Suiyuan, by Chinese forces Oct. 17, was confirmed in Nanking.

Oct. 21.—Nanking report stated that since the outbreak of hostilities, General Chiang Kai-shek had received many letters of sympathy and admiration from many people in Europe and America.

⁂

Oct. 22.—Chinese forces at Shanghai continued offensive against Japanese troops west of Liuhong. Operations on both Tazang and Kwangfuchen sectors viewed by military observers as crucial. Heavy fighting likely to continue for few more days before any definite outcome. Six Chinese killed, an American marine, two Sikh policemen and 27 Chinese received serious burns when a Japanese plane dropped incendiary bomb at the corner of Sinza and Myburgh Roads well inside the boundary of the International Settlement at about 4.45 p.m. Brigadier General John Beaumont protested to Admiral K. Hasegawa, who dispatched an officer to the U. S. Marine Headquarters to apologize for the incident. Japanese alleged missle was auxiliary gasoline tank and not incendiary bomb.

Oct. 22.—General Han Fu-chu of Shantung in a statement to the press renewed pledge of loyalty to the Central Government and General Chiang Kai-shek, Gen. Han said he would fight to "bitter end." General Han ridiculed rumors that an understanding existed between the Japanese and himself.

Oct. 22.—T. V. Soong in a radio broadcast to America emphasised that American people by co-operation with the nations that actively desire peace and by the determination to employ economic boycott against the aggressor nation could dictate peace and force Japan to throw up her hands.

Oct. 22.—Canton-Kowloon Railway again bombed by Japanese airplanes. The train ferry at Pukow opposite Nanking also badly damaged by bombing.

Oct. 22.—Dr. Wellington Koo, Ambassador to France, Quo Tai-chi, Ambassador to Great Britain, and Dr. Chien Tai, Ambassador to Belgium, appointed by National Government as China's delegates to the Nine-Power Conference at Brussels.

⁂

Oct. 23.—After more than 70 hours of continuous fighting, the immediate Japanese thrust to Tazang was checked by the Chinese forces. Japanese claimed capture of Chenchiahong, a strategic village about 4 miles northwest of Nanziang. 22,000 more Japanese reinforcements reported to have arrived at Shanghai. In addition to two airfields on the southern coast of Tsungming island, the Japanese reported constructing a third on western side of the island.

Oct. 23.—Large detachments of Japanese troops left Tientsin announcedly for Tangku and Shanhaikwan on their way back to Japan but actually bound for Shanghai front.

Oct. 23.—The Japanese report of a Sino-British clash along the boundaries in west Hongkew branded as "absolutely untrue" by the British military authorities.

Oct. 23.—The Japanese troops on the Ping-Han line claimed capture of Fenglohchen, 11 miles northwest of Changteh, northern Honan, after crossing the Chang river at two points. In Shantung, the Japanese reported to have captured Linghsien, 14 miles south of Tehchow.
Heavy fighting progressing in northern Shansi, where the Japanese troops claimed to have broken resistance of the Chinese forces in the Hsinkow mountains and resumed drive towards Taiyuan.

Oct. 23.—Many interior cities including Nanking, Hsuchow, Changchow, Lienyuen Harbor, Anking (capital of Anhwei), and the various towns on the Canton-Hankow and Canton-Kowloon Railway air-bombed by the Japanese.

Huge Loss in Chinese Customs Revenue

The work of the Chinese Maritime Customs officials in Shanghai has been severely handicapped. Revenue has decreased to a negligible minimum, and the high-handed acts of Japanese military forces generally have been exceedingly detriment to the customs service in every way, Chu Chang-nien, Superintendent of Customs declared.

The report of the Chinese Martitimes Customs for the month of October shows that imports from abroad for the month under review slumped to the low figure of $8,610,207, a tremendous drop compared with the $42,682,297 worth of imports which entered Shanghai during the same period in 1936.

The loss of import business for this 31-day period is more than $34,000,000. Exports from Shanghai for the month amounted to $14,2 6,840 as compared with $31,280,463 during October, 1936, a decline of more than $17,000,000. In other words, Shanghai's commerce sustained a loss of $41,000,000 in October alone in her export and import trade.

Foreign Secretary Eden Tells Commons Land Regulations Apply in Shanghai

Reflecting the anxiety of members, the situation in the International Settlement in Shanghai was the subject of numerous questions in the House of Commons Nov. 23. Foreign Secretary Eden in answer to questions pointed out that the Settlement was administered under Land Regulations which could not be modified without the Chinese Government's consent.

When asked if the House was to understand that the demands which had apparently been made by the Japanese General at Shanghai could not be accepted, Mr. Eden made a non-committal reply.

Mr. Eden in reply to further questions, declared, it was not clear whether any initiative on the part of the British Government was called for in connection with the situation at Shanghai. The matter, he said, was chiefly one for the Municipal authorities of the International Settlement. He feared that probably, to a large extent, it was still physically impossible for refugees to return to their normal occupations.

Great Britain will immediately undertake to initiate diplomatic discussions with the United States and other power interested in the International Settlement should the Japanese insist on taking over the administration of the foreign concessions, a *United Press* message from London, Nov. 23, stated

Questions Asked in House of Commons Regarding Extent of British Aid to China

The question of extending aid to China was raised in the House of Commons Nov. 22 by a Labor member, who asked whether the British Government had considered how far individually it could extend aid to China; what was the extent of such aid; and whether the United States had been informed of the extent of this aid.

Foreign Secretary Eden expressed regret that it was impossible to give detailed information on the matters contained in the first part of the question, in respect of which decisions were being taken almost daily. He reminded the House that the object the Powers concerned were pursuing was to find means of putting an end to the Sino-Japanese conflict by agreement. This was the basis of the work of the Brussels Conference, which was still in session.

HOW JAPAN, GERMANY AND ITALY RECEIVED ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH

Roosevelt's momentous speech calling on peace-loving nations to act together against aggressor States was "suitably cut" in Japan and censored almost entirely in Germany and Italy.
THE VOICE OF U.S.A.
F.D.R.
YOUNG JAPAN
YOUNG GERMANY
YOUNG ITALY
BLASPHEMY!
BRAIN BLACKOUT
BRAIN DISTORTION
BRAIN SUPPORT

BLASPHEMY! NOT FIT FOR YOUNG EARS!

By Low in the Manchester Guardian and Manchester Evening Standard

Japanese Occupy Weichow Island, Close to French Indo-China

Tightening its blockade of the Chinese coast, two Japanese warships on Nov. 12 occupied Weichow Island, a few miles south of Pakhoi in the Gulf of Tongking. The island, under the jurisdiction of the Kwangsi provincial government, is located close to Indo-China, the chief French colony in the Far East. More than 200 Japanese sailors from the two warships landed in small launches and immediately hoisted the Rising Sun there. Large quantities of supplies were then landed, indicating their intention of remaining a long time on the island.

Critical Position of Hainan Island Stressed by Chinese Writer

Every step should be taken to protect Hainan Island, the largest Chinese insular possesion, if the Japanese southward expansion is to be checked, a Chinese writer declared in an article entitled "The Critical Situation of Hainan Island in the Present War of Resistance," appearing in a recent issue of the *Ta Pao* (Great Principle) *Monthly*, Nanking.

Japanese Threaten to Occupy Hainan Island?

A sensation was created in London Nov. 16 when it was learned that the Japanese Government has presented an ultimatum to the French Government, demanding that latter stop transportation of ammunitions to China by way of Annam. It was reported that the ultimatum declared that if the French authorities take no action to stop the transportation of ammunition to China by way of Annam, the Japanese fleet would occupy Hainan Island so as to stop the traffic in the sea and to bomb railway connecting Annam and Yunnan.

The above report was discredited in reliable French quarters, a *Reuter* message from Tokyo, Nov. 17 stated. It appears that, following the bombardment of Hoihow, Hainan Island, by the Japanese Navy early in October, the French Ambassador in Tokyo, Charles Henry, drew the attention of Koki Hirota, the Foreign Minister, to the Franco-Japanese Accord of 1907. The French Ambassador also enquired what Japan's intentions were regarding South China, and received satisfactory assurances regarding them. Later, however, following a Japanese press campaign against the shipment of munitions of war to China through Indo-China, the Japanese navy recommenced its activities in South China.

French Indo-China Stops Transit of Munitions

In order to give Japan no excuse for occupying Hainan Island, the Indo-China authorities, it is stated, prohibited the transit of munitions after Nov. 13 except such shipments as were already on their way from aboard. It was considered possible that Japan will occupy Hainan as a winter base in view of the prolongation of hostilities.

Germany Will Regain Her Colonies Says Hitler

The prediction that within six years Germany would once again have her colonial possessions was made Nov. 21 by Herr Hitler, speaking at a celebration in Augsberg on the 15th anniversary of the founding of the local Nazi group.

The Feuhrer declared: "We must continue our demands for colonies, and must make this demand louder and louder until the world is unable to refuse it. It may be a hard task, but the hardest part of it has already been done."

After referring to the Four Year plan, Herr Hitler continued:

> "This plan does not mean that Germany is acquiring economic independence because she does not expect her colonies back. It is absolutely essential for Germany to make herself strong, so that she can successfully demand the return of her colonies."

In conclusion the Reichsfeuhrer said: "Today foreign countries do not like the mention of the subject of colonies, but in one year the will get used to it. In three years they will realise that something has to be done about it, and in six years they will be convinced of the necessity of taking practical steps.

"The main truth is that Germany now has a new and strong army, and she has got rid of her inferiority complex."

British Court to Decice Whether Haile Selassie Is an Emperor

The London *Sunday Dispatch* Nov. 21 stated that the High Court must decide if Haile Selassie is still Emperor of Ethiopia. The Negus, the paper stated, is being pursued by a Jewish-American banker, Leo Chertok, who advanced the King of Kings £25,000 two years ago following negotiations between a group of financiers and the Ethiopian Government for the exploitation of the mineral resources of Abyssinia. In 1935, Chertok bought all the rights of exploitation of about 15,000 square miles of land for £1,000,000 and then abandoned the project to avoid international complications.

With regard to the case that is now being brought against the Negus, he ought either to refuse to appear, and thus lose by default, or else to declare himself the defendant, and then British law would provide juridical immunity for sovereigns. But, the paper declares, the Court will first have to decide if Haile Selassie is still a sovereign.

Nine-Power Conference Accomplishes Nothing—Dr. Wellington Koo Makes Dramatic Appeal

ACTING on instructions from Washington, the United States' delegation to the Nine-Power Conference wound up its work in Brussels, Nov. 22 in time to take the s.s. *President Harding* sailing from Le Havre for New York two days later. The United States rejected a British proposal that these two Powers make a joint effort to halt the conflict in the Orient. This suggestion was one of several which the British and American delegations considered submitting to the Nine-Power Conference.

The British proposal was that the Conference might authorize the two Powers to offer their good offices to China and Japan for the purpose of arranging an armistice. This was rejected by Norman Davis, because it would be an invitation for another rebuff by Japan. The British and American delegations then tentatively decided to propose that the Conference suspend future meetings rather than close formally. The understanding would be that the Conference would recovene upon the request of any two of the participants.

The Nine-Power Conference met at Brussels in an atmosphere of disappointment and discouragement. Experts worked to draft a declaration or resolution to summarize the results of the three weeks' deliberations. The declaration gives a general review of the Sino-Japanese conflict and provided for the adjournment of the Conference sine die.

The Chinese delegation insisted that the report of the Conference be considered by the Advisory Commission of 23 of the League of Nations early in December.

Wellington Koo Makes Final Plea Before 9-Power Conference

An urgent appeal for aid for China was made by Dr. Wellington Koo, chief Chinese delegate, in a speech at the meeting of the Nine-Power Conference Nov. 22 strongly criticizing the draft report summarizing the deliberations of the last three weeks. The report, declared Dr. Koo, merely reaffirmed general principles. Nothing had been done in regard to the common attitude which had been suggested should be taken up by the Powers in their first declaration, and still less had been done towards a realization of the concerte measures for which he had appealed to strengthen China's powers of resistance.

The conflict in the Far East, declared Dr. Koo in the course of his speech, was a clear case of treaty-breaking by one party against all other parties. The task of the Conference, he said, was clear, namely, to consider what should be their common attitude in such a situation. It was obvious to the Chinese delegation that mere words could produce no result. Without positive action, direct or indirect, declarations and resolutions, though earnest in spirit, could not be effective. Events in the world during, the past two years had demonstrated that reluctance and refusal on the part of Powers who desire to uphold law and order in international relations, to make a positive contribution by concerted action tended to encourage rather than deter the forces of violence and disorder.

After dwelling on China's efforts during the past four years to secure a peaceful settlement of outstanding questions with Japan, Dr. Koo said that China's resources were limited and the results of China's efforts could not but be modest. He, however, assured them that she would continue to do her utmost to discharge her obligations not only as a signatory of the Nine-Power Treaty and the Kellogg Pact but as a peace-loving member of the family of nations. Other Powers, with one exception, had all declared that the present conflict in the Far East concerned in law all countries party to the Nine-Power Treaty and the Kellogg Pact, and concerned, in fact, all countries members of the family of nations. "Will you not then, with your unlimited resources of power and strength," asked Dr. Koo, "contribute your share by some positive action, even though it may be indirect, to the cause of upholding the principles of law and order and world security and peace, or do you really believe that simply declarations of principles and the highest professions of faith in the pledged word will be sufficient?"

"By refusing aid to China, do you mean that she should cease to resist aggression or that she could resist indefinitely without adequate means?", the Chinese delegate further asked.

Widespread Disgust in U. S. at Outcome of Brussels Conference

The first week of the special session of Congress failed to yield any constructive move. The unsatisfactory progress is attributed to maneuvering for and against President Roosevelt's foreign policy. Widespread disguest was evidenced among Congressmen at the outcome of the Brussels Conference, a *Reuter* message from Washington Nov. 21 stated. Some asserted that the United States has been maneuvered into taking the blame for the failure of the Conference, while others declared that all democracies are equally to blame for not having taken a stronger line of action. Lobby comment suggested that the question of a trade pact between Great Britain and the United States was pushed forward to cover the Brussels debacle and to give the public something to think about, instead of the "pusillanimous" record of the Nine-Power Conference.

Congressional resentment against developments of the Nine-Power Conference at Brussels was noted in Washington, the *United Press* said. The reaction of Congressional leaders included an attack on defaulters of the war debt and joint demands that the American delegates to the Brussels Conference be recalled and that more drastic neutrality measures be enacted. Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican of North Dakota, summoned the neutrality bloc to meet to consider a resolution recognizing that a state of war exists and thereby attempt to force the invocation of the Neutrality Act, after which enactment of a mandatory neutrality policy would be sought.

Pitman Denies U.S. Responsibility for Brussels' Failure

Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, on Nov. 20 conferred with Cordell Hull, the U.S. Secretary of State, and afterwards characterized the contention that the United States was responsible for the failure of the Brussels Conference, as "absurd." "The charges that foreign nations cannot act because of the restriction imposed by our neutrality law, are ridiculous," he declared.

Foreign Policy Asso iation Sees Futility of Sanctions

The danger of imposing sanctions upon Japan is emphasized as a result of a survey (Nov. 21) by the Foreign Policy Association on the feasibility of quarantining Japan. John Desilde, author of the report, said that Tokyo would "probably attempt to intimidate the Powers" if sanctions were imposed. "Only an iron-clad defensive front on the part of the United States, Great Britain, France and Russia would convince Japan of the inadvisability of reprisals," he said.

"Washington Post" Urges Democratic Countries to Take Effective Measures Against Aggression

The *Washington Post* Nov. 19 declared that the censure of the Japanese aggression by the Brussels Conference is insufficient and demands that democratic countries take effective measures against the aggressors.

Soviet Consulate in U.S. Publishes Article Branding Japan as Aggressor

An article which appeared in the weekly *Journal de Moscow* declaring that Russia branded Japan the aggressor in the Far Eastern conflict, was made public in San Francisco Nov. 20 by the Soviet Consulate. Russia also warned that in the event the Brussels conferees should "remain passive," the calculations of the Japanese imperialists would be realized, the article continued. The article also charged that "Japan would accept only such settlement of the conflict as included domination over China and liquidation of the position of other states in the Far East.

Japanese Seize Chinese Customs Craft in Whangpoo

Japanese marines arrived at the Customs Jetty in three tugs on the afternoon of Nov. 21 and removed all the Customs, Water Police and Whangpoo Conservancy craft lying at anchor. Altogether more than 30 vessels were towed away by the Japanese together with the Chinese crews aboard. All foreign members of the crews of the seized vessels were asked to go ashore before the Japanese towed the boats away.

Among the seized vessels were launches belonging to the Customs, the Water Police, the Harbor Fire Brigade, and the Whangpoo Conservancy. The *Poochi*, a $300,000 steam launch of the Harbor Fire Brigade, was among those removed by the Japanese.

After the Japanese had boarded the vessels, flags of the Rising Sun were hoisted. With the exception of a few, the launches were towed away by Japanese tugboats. A few of the craft were anchored alongside the Japanese flagship *Idzumo*, off the Pootung Point, while others were anchored near the Wayside Wharf.

Japan Juggles Figures So as to Hide Cost of China War

Reduced to Yen 930,000,000 below original estimates submitted by the ministries, the 1937-38 budget, now amounting to Yen 2,870,000,000 was scheduled for discussion at a Cabinet meeting on Nov. 26. Instead of Yen 1,200,000,000 asked for new enterprises, the Accountants Bureau of the Ministry of Finance, has set aside only Yen 370,000,000. To balance this, the Finance Ministry is expected to place in the ordinary accounts revenue amounting to Yen 100,000,000 from the special accounts of the Ministries of Railways and Communications, the Governments General of Korea and Formosa and the Kwantung Bureau.

Work Starts on Japanese Budget—War Needs to Be the First Consideration

Domei states that war needs will receive first consideration in the 1937-38 budget, the compilation of which will be begun by the Cabinet on November 26. Anticipating protracted hostilities in China, the Government will also make generous budgetary appropriations for the control of the flow and distribution of goods and the regulation of labour supply. The fighting services, it was further learned, will be allowed by the Treasury the required funds for the relief of the families of men called to the colors. With the peace-time industries suffering from the effects of the emergency, the Treasury will appropriate funds for the establishment of employment agencies and the training of skilled workers for the chemical, mining and other industries. About Yen 100,000,000 will be given by the Treasury to local administrative units, whose financial state has been precarious in the past few years.

"Domei" Says Japanese Bond Issue Meets Popular Support

Japanese in all walks of life are rallying behind the nation's campaign in China by giving enthusiastic support to Yen 50,000,000 worth of baby bonds, a *Domei* message from Tokyo Nov. 17 stated.

Japan-South Seas Airmail Service to Begin Soon

Beginning the middle of December, a regular monthly air mail service between Tokyo and the Palau Island, one of the Japanese mandated South Sea islands, will be inaugurated, a message from Tokyo Nov. 18 stated.

Tokyo Government Launches Social Welfare Program

Turning its attention to "domestic objectives" in line with the establishment of the Imperial General Headquarters, the Tokyo Government Nov. 22 embarked on a comprehensive program of social welfare. The widespread program mapped out by the Government, *Domei* learned, will include enactment of legislation covering the following bomestic problems: Establishment of the Health and Social Welfare Ministry; general national mobilization; state control of the electric industry; social welfare policies for the relief of farmers within the purview of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and economic legislation drafted by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to cope with the emergency situation.

Japan To Have State Control of Power Industry

State control of the electric power industry in Japan is provided for in a bill which Ryutaro Nagai, Minister of Communications, will shortly present to the Cabinet for approval, a *Domei* message from Tokyo Nov. 22 stated.

Soviets Agree to Fishery Talks with Japan

With the temporary Fisheries Agreement expiring at the end of this year, negotiations for a new treaty will open in Moscow at once, a *Domei* message from Tokyo Nov. 22 stated.

Agreement to re-open the conversations was reached last week in Moscow in an interview between Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador, and B. S. Stomoniakoff, Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Shigemitsu, it was learned, indicated that failure to reach a new agreement would result in renewed friction in the northern Soviet waters.

Forthcoming Negotiations for Reich-Japanese-Manchukuoan Trade Accord

Heralding the further promotion of friendly relations between Germany, Japan and Manchukuo, negotiations for a tripartite trade accord will be begun among representatives of the three Powers in Berlin early in December, a *Domei* message from Tokyo Nov. 17 stated.

Britain Asked to Reconsider Stand in China

A mass meeting of 4,000 persons in the Hibiya Park Hall Nov. 22 unanimously passed a number of anti-British resolutions. The meeting was presided over by Teijiro Yamamoto, former Minister of Commerce and Industry, supported by K. Honda, former Ambassador to Berlin, and M. Toyama, famous leader of the Black Dragon Society.

The resolutions called on the Japanese nation to:

Discard pro-British principles, "which have been accepted for many years";

Abolish all pro-British societies and institutions throughout Japan;

Give up the custom of depending on British sympathy in economic relations;

Demand the maintenance of a strict watch on Hongkong, "which is a British base for supporting China"; and

Permit no interference by Britain or any other Power in connection with the Sino-Japanese conflict.

In the speeches which followed, Great Britain was accused of exerting pressure on Japan through the Brussels Conference and other channels.

After the meeting, a procession was formed, and, waving Japanese flags, proceeded to the Imperial Palace shouting "Banzai!"

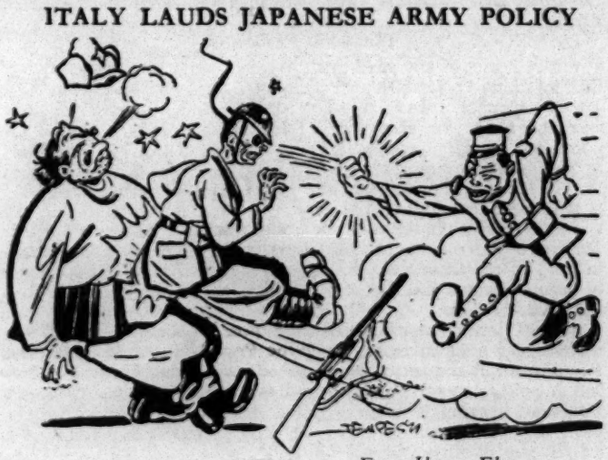
Dr. C. T. Wang Says Japan Tries to Destroy China's Decade of Reconstruction

The Chinese ambassador, Dr. C. T. Wang, spoke at the annual banquet of the United States Chamber of Commerce Nov. 18 and alleged that Japan's undeclared war seeks to "destroy China's decade of reconstruction."

International Red Cross Official Admires Japanese

Admiration for the "fair attitude" displayed by the Japanese troops in the Shanghai area was expressed in Nagasaki, Nov. 21 by Col. C. E. de Watteville, a representative of the International Red Cross, on his arrival there from China. Investigations carried out by him since Sept. 23, the official declared, had failed to substantiate the Chinese charges that the Japanese had shelled Chinese field hospitals and used poison gases. Col. de Watteville is scheduled to embark for Geneva from Yokohama on Dec. 3 by way of the United States.

ITALY LAUDS JAPANESE ARMY POLICY



From Il 420 Florence

Tokyo Naval Plans Unknown to Rest of the World

In connection with the launching of the new Japanese cruiser Tone, the naval expert of the London *Daily Telegraph*, Hector Charles Bywater, Nov. 23 drew attention to the fact that both Washington and the Admiralty in London are completely in the dark regarding the extent of Japanese warship construction in 1936. All that is known, he says, is that she is spending £55,000,000 on new warships, £5,000,000 on naval bases, and £4,250,000 on the naval force above the normal naval budget, but the tonnage and size of guns are a mystery. If it is found that these exceed the limits of the London Treaty of 1936, he added, it is anticipated that America will denounce the Treaty.

"Daily Mail" Correspondent Killanin Says Chinese No Match for Japanese

Despite vast progress exhibited in recent years, the Chinese troops are "no match" for the Japanese, Lord Killanin stated in Kobe Nov. 19 on his arrival from Shanghai, where he was special correspondent on the Sino-Japanese hostilities for the London *Daily Mail*. He told *Domei* that he regretted the anti-Japanese stand taken by "some people and organizations" in Great Britain, "especially the Labor Party" and ascribed this anti-Japanese sentiment to "vigorous Chinese propaganda." He believed that Britons would come in time to appreciate Japan's stand in the current imbroglio. On his return to England, he is reported to have said, he would do his best "to enlighten" the readers of his paper on the true significance of the events in the Orient.

How the War Saps Japan's Finances

BY BURTON CRANE

(*New York Sunday Times*)

Armchair economists of 1914 predicted a short war because Europe had no money for a long one. They were wrong. A war is one luxury which the nations seem able to afford at any time. Even a low-grade prophet may predict with confidence that an empty cashbox will keep neither China nor Japan from an extended struggle.

But even a brief war will mean adjustments for Japan and for the nations which deal with Japan. Stubborn Chinese resistance for more than six months might well force a new collapse of the yen and upset that delicate balance between exports and imports on which the country's trade advance of the past five years has been based. For Japan is not merely a manufacturer of imported raw materials; it is also a consumer of them. The lower the yen the more they cost in yen and the smaller the Japanese competitive advantage against other manufacturing nations.

With an extended campaign in prospect, Japan's problem divides naturally into two parts: Raw materials and finance.

Raw-Material Supplies

The situation with respect to the former is fairly good. Japan has all the coal it needs, even without drawing on Manchukuo. Only a quarter of its iron-ore supply comes from areas under control of Nanking. Moreover, the "military replenishment campaign" of 1932-37 has certainly piled up war stores sufficient for the next three or four months. If there is a pinch in iron supply, building construction and non-military industries can be rationed.

Even though Japan supplies less than 10 per cent of its own petroleum needs, the markets of the Pacific Coast and the Dutch East Indies are still open. If either should be closed the army could probably struggle along with the other. Even if both should be closed the situation would not be hopeless from a Japanese point of view, for large plants for the extraction of oil from soft coal and shale are in existence and could be duplicated rapidly.

Financial Problems

But a war of any kind costs money. Experts set the cost of that in China at $150,000,000 a month—over and above anything Japan would spend in peacetime. And, unless Japanese spending habits are changing, a third of that will go abroad for purchases of war supplies. Those additional foreign purchases of $50,000,000 a month are going to exert new pressure on the yen.

If Japan wishes to maintain the yen at about its present level it will have to continue the export of gold, for even before the Chinese trouble broke out this was proving necessary. From March to the middle of September Japan shipped $170,800,000 in gold to the United States, and on Sept. 1, counting both Bank of Japan reserves and the stabilization fund, it had not more than $312,000,000 left.

Until Japan has exhausted every other possibility it will not wish to cut gold coverage for its note issue below 30 per cent. Possibly it will not go so low as that, but if it does it has $152,000,000 in gold to spend, starting with Sept. 1. This figure, of course, would be lowered if banks here and in London were to call the loans they have made to the Yokohama Specie Bank. No figures on the size of these loans are public.

Further Resources

Thus Japan seems to have enough gold to protect the yen until some time in November. It actually has much greater resources, for the Exchange Control Act of 1932 gives the Government power to commander private investments in foreign currencies. Ever since June of that year their owners have been obliged to report them at intervals.

Much of this money, of course, is in Japanese bonds originally floated abroad, but approximately $200,000,000 is held in government bonds of the United States, Great Britain and France. At some time in the not-too-distant future the world may expect to see these dumped on its markets for what they will bring. If the rough calculation of the war's expense given earlier in this article is not wide of the mark, these private holdings, added to the gold on hand, will allow Japan to protect the yen until about the end of March.

Prices and Wages

Even without a further pronounced decline in the yen, the present fighting is apt to bring about important readjustments in the Japanese economic picture, for it is hastening the upward movement in prices which set in at the end of last year. Before that, economic management kept prices from rising too rapidly. At the same time, apparent wages held about even and real wages (apparent wages divided by the cost of living index number) fell sharply. From 1931 to the end of 1936 real wages for men dropped 17.5 per cent and those for women 30.8 per cent. In other words, Japan's economic and military advance was being financed through a lowered standard of living.

But with December of last year the control broke down. Prices started to climb steeply. Taxes were increased sharply at the end of March. Wages began to rise and are being advanced more rapidly as conscription creates a labor shortage. Continuation of these trends might wipe out the production-cost advantage which Japan has enjoyed in those industries which use imported materials—the empire's most important export industries.

Further devaluation of the yen would not help. In important commodities Japan must be an importer. It exports cotton goods made from imported staple, to be sure, but it uses as much as it exports. Cutting the value of the yen in half would be to increase by 60 per cent or more the cost of that home consumption.

An Unfavorable Trend

Price trends have been against Japan. In 1931 it took only 143 yards of exported cloth to pay for 100 pounds of imported raw cotton. Last year it took 237 yards. These trends are being accelerated by the present trouble.

Since nobody in any country can tell how long Chinese troubles are going to demand heavy Japanese expenditures, the full effects of the undeclared war are impossible to estimate. A year of heavy spending would bring disastrous results, including almost certainly a new collapse of the yen, an almost perpendicular uprush of prices and production costs and wholesale readjustments in the economic structure. It would not, however, necessarily involve defaults for Japan's foreign obligations, since the bulk of such bonds are held by private Japanese and the balance needed for debt service abroad is relatively immaterial in the present or any conceivable future financial picture.

THE AGGRESSOR'S DREAM

From Vechernaya, Moskva

Japan—"For a really successful campaign, I need a non-intervention committee."

Germans Deny "Domei" Version of Alleged Declaration by Dr. Hans Luther

The *Domei News Agency*, on November 1, published a report from Tientsin in which it was said that Dr. Hans Luther, noted German economist and one-time Chancellor of Germany, had made the following declaration to a group of newspaper-men assembled at the German Consulate General in Tientsin: "Germany will work in close co-operation with Japan in order to realize the economic development of North China."

This report is emphatically denied by official German quarters in China. It was stated that in the course of the interview nothing of this sort has been said, and that the above report, therefore, is to be considered as a pure invention of propagandistic nature.

Washington Says American-Philippine Relations to Be Guided by Tydings Act

Relations between the United States and the Commonwealth of the Philippines must continue to be guided by the Tydings-McDuffie Act, unless further action is taken by Congress, an official spokesman in Washington, said Nov. 18 in response to the suggestion of President Manuel Quezon for dominion status. Meanwhile, in view of the proximity of the Philippines to the crisis in the Orient, there appeared to be a growing Congressional sentiment favoring granting independence as soon as possible. It was generally believed that in the final analysis considerations for national defense would determine the policy of the United States.

American Church Mission Sustains U. S. $350-000 Loss as Result of "War"

Property belonging to the American Church Mission in Wusih was bombed on November 12 when Japanese planes raided the city at about 8.15 in the morning. St. Andrew's Hospital is situated in the southern end of the city and about five hundred yards north lies the church compound, both being the property of the American Church Mission and occupied by Americans at the time of the bombing.

The first bomb fell on the compound of the residence of Dr. C. M. Lee, Superintendent of the Hospital. This bomb tore a great hole in the ground, shattered all the glass of the windows on that side, stove in the front door, and many bits of flying metal struck the houses. The walls were not wrecked as the bombs fell fifty feet away.

Going north, one or two bombs were dropped south of the Church compound, just over the wall. A final one fell to the right (east) of St. Mark's School, partly wrecking the corner of the building and shattering the windows on the front of Rev. E. R. Dyer's house, 200 feet away. The bombs weighed 150 pounds. Windows in other buildings on the compound including the Church were also shattered.

The city of Soochow had been intensely bombed two days before, including hospitals and schools, so that the Chinese authorities evacuated all wounded from there, and after St. Andrew's was hit, from Wusih also. All patients were rapidly and safely removed and the hospital closed as it was felt that the fancied security of the American flag was a myth.

The losses of the American Church Mission as the result of the undeclared war in Shanghai, Woosung, Wusih, Kiangwan, Sungkiang and Yin-ziang-kong (near Woosung) exceed U.S. $350,000—necessitating a fund-raising campaign in the U.S.

American Missionaries from Soochow Arrive in Shanghai

How an entire hospital base, consisting of more than 2,000 Chinese wounded soldiers and a large medical staff, was removed in an orderly manner from Soochow within 24 hours was described by Dr. E. L. Rice, member of the Soochow Hospital of the Methodist Episcopal Mission (South), on his arrival from Nanking who with nine others American missionaries evacuated the war zone and reached here via Nanking Nov. 22. They traveled by boat and ferried across the boom at Kiangyin by launches through the canal. Members of the group who arrived here included: R. T. Henry, Dr. J. C. Thoroughman of the Methodist Episcopal Mission (South), Dr. C. M. Lee, Dr. J. Z. Roberts, Dr. E. R. Dyer, Miss G. I. Selzer and Miss Elizabeth Lenhart of the American Church Mission; and Dr. and Mrs. P. S. Price of the American Presbyterian Mission (South).

With the arrival of the party Sunday, the only missionaries from whom no word has been received are two workers who were stationed in Changshu and five others who evacuated Soochow to Kwangfoh on the Taihu. They are: the Rev. H. S. Smith, and the Rev. W. M. Smith, of Changshu and the Rev. H. S. McNulty, Dr. M. P. Young, Miss Lucy Grier, the Rev. C. G. McDaniel and the Rev. H. H. McMillan of Soochow.

Japanese Say Occupied Areas Not Yet Ready to Be Reopened

The areas occupied by the Japanese to the north of the Soochow Creek, west of the railway line, and south of the French Concession are not yet ready to be opened, a Japanese spokesman announced Nov. 20. A proposal to make the northern areas unrestricted zones was being considered, he said. The same applied to the Hungjao area, where the bridges were still unsafe and there was a large quantity of Chinese ammunition, not only along the roads but in the houses, which would have to be removed before the district could be opened without risk.

Regarding the situation in Nantao, the spokesman mentioned that the area around the refugee zone was so wide that it could not yet be definitely asserted that it was free of shipers.

Asked if anything was being done with regard to the fires which are still burning in various parts of the Chinese City—fires which broke out on November 10—the spokesman said that the lack of water and of equipment, as well as the lack of available men to act as firemen, was hampering the efforts of the Japanese troops in putting down the conflagration.

A Statement by W. J. Hawkins

W. J. Hawkins, who lives in the Hungjao Road area, is credited with having made the following statement:

"The reason for the burning of Chinese houses was brought home to me as we passed one village in flames and heard the cracking of ammunition which had been left there. Although naturally anxious to return to my home, I could not help realizing that the Public Works Department and other organizations will have to spend some time building bridges and making repairs before it will be possible. The Japanese have asked the natives to return to some of the districts occupied by them, and if they make the same gesture in the Hungjao area it will relieve the congestion in Shanghai, open up territory in which are a large number of vegetable gardens, the produce of which is urgently needed here. In such case, of course, it is an urgent necessity that we be allowed to return to our homes or, at any rate, that our Chinese caretakers be allowed to return to prevent further damage."

Hongkew and Yangtszepoo to be Open for Five-day Period

Removal of personal effects and furniture from the Hongkew, Wayside, and Yangtszepoo areas by former foreign residents of the Settlement, north of Soochow Creek, will again be permitted by the Japanese authorities from November 27 to December 1, a Japanese Embassy spokesman announced Nov. 23. Applications for permits, certified by the consulate of the applicant, should be presented at the office of the Japanese Consulate-General by November 26, the official said.

The Hongkew area, the official said, will be bound by North Szechuen Road to the west and Range Road to the North. It will be open on November 27-28. Wayside and Yangtszepoo will be opened from November 29 to December 1.

Japanese Prevent Unloading of 25,000 Bags Rice from Saigon

On the ground that the staple was ordered by a Chinese Government organization for the use of Chinese troops, Japanese authorities prevented the unloading of 25,000 bags of Saigon rice brought here on Sunday on the s.s. *Kaying*, a spokesman of the Japanese Embassy revealed.

Alleging that the rice was ordered by the Central Trust of China, a Government institution, the spokesman asserted that the Japanese military authorities "can" confiscate the cargo as Chinese military supplies. The question is being studied by the Japanese authorities, he added.

High Military Honors for Officers of the "Lone Battalion"

For their gallant defence of Chapei, obedience to the orders of their superiors, faithfulness to duty, and fulfilment of their mission, the Executive Yuan, Nov. 17 specially commended the rank and file of the 1st Battalion of the 524th Regiment of the 88th Division under Lieut.-General Sun Yuan-liang.

It was decided that Lieut.-Colonel Hsien Chin-yuan, Vice-Commander of the 524th Regiment, and Major Yang Jui-fu, Commander of the 1st Battalion, be each awarded the *Ching-tien Pai- ih Hsun-Chang* (Order of the White Sun under Blue Sky)—the highest military honor—for their valour. All the other officers and men of the Battalion will also be given awards.

Posthumous Honors for Ho Meng-lin, Liu Chia-Chi and Cheng Ting-chen

The heroic deaths of Lieut.-General Ho Meng-lin, Commander of the 9th Army; Major-General Liu Chia-chi, Commander of the 54th Division; and Major-General Cheng Ting-chen, Commander of the 5th Independent Brigade, in the campaign of resistance against the Japanese invaders in northern Shansi are to be given official recognition.

At the meeting of the Executive Yuan Nov. 16, it was decided that the National Government be petitioned to issue a Mandate eulogizing and to confer on the late Lieut.-General Ho Meng-lin the posthumous rank of General (*Lu-Chun Shang-Chiang*) and the late Major-Generals Liu Chia-chi and Cheng Ting-chen the posthumous rank of Lieut.-General (*Lu-Chun Chung-Chiang*). The Military Affairs Commission was requested to grant generous pensions for the families of the three deceased officers.

Japanese to Open Puppet "Court" in Nantao

Marking the first invasion of Chinese judicial rights, the Japanese have decided to establish a so-called court in Nantao, which has become the center of activities of the traitors since the fall of Greater Shanghai. Li Kuo-chi, former general manager of the China Navigation Steamship Company who had been arrested on the charge of embezzlement of public funds, is the likely man to be appointed chief of the Court, the *Lih Pao* of Nov. 22, stated.

Japanese Protest Destruction of Nikka Cotton Mill by Chinese Troops in Pootung

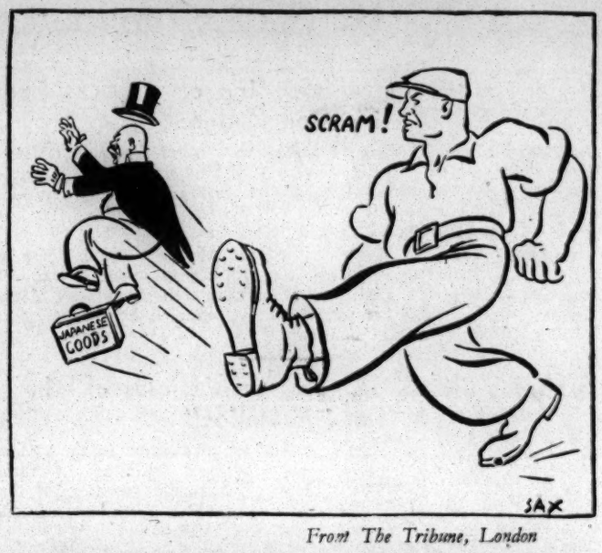
Bitterly criticizing the actions of the Chinese troops in deliberately looting and destroying machinery and products of the mills of the Nikka Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company in Pootung, the *Shanghai United News* Nov. 13 declared that more than Yen 30,000,000 worth of damage had been done. "Seven hundred and fifty spindles, and large stocks of raw cotton and finished goods," the paper reported, were destroyed or taken away by the Chinese soldiers. The managing director of the mill told a correspondent of the *Daily News* that he was surprised to see that all of the mills except the weaving mill had been set on fire by the Chinese troops.

Boycott Movement Against Japan Grows in the U. S. and Britain

Both in Great Britain and in the United States a growing movement has been manifested for boycotts against Japan. A significant feature of this movement is that it originated and receives its strongest support in the labor groups of both nations.

In England and Australia as well as in the United States the resurgence of organized labor is at the highest point in history. The ability of labor organizations to influence and shape governmental policies and legislation is greater now than it has ever been before. The reason for the rising tide of sentiment favoring boycotts against Japan is not hard to find. Intelligent labor leaders are aware of the amazing increase, during the last decade alone, in the amount of Japanese fabricated merchandise which, despite protective tarriffs, has been flooding their respective countries.

BOYCOTT IN ENGLAND



From The Tribune, London

Sir Stafford Cripps, well-known Labor member of Parliament and leader of the British Socialist League, in the course of an address at Glasgow on Nov. 22 demanded a boycott of Japanese goods, pointing out that England imported Nipponese merchandise annually amounting in value to £8,500,000.

U. S. Girl Students Boycott Japanese Stockings

Girl members of the American Students' Union branch at the University of Washington unanimously voted Nov. 17 to boycott silk and all other products of Japanese origin, including stockings. Male members voted they would make no dates with girls who wore silken hose.

U.S. Workers Plan Anti-Japanese Boycott

The United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International prepared a resolution in Atlantic City, N.J., Nov. 17 calling for a boycott of all Japanese goods.

Japanese Daily Urges Surrender of O. K. Yui and General Tsai

The surrender of O. K. Yui, mayor of Greater Shanghai, and Lieutenant-General Tsai Ching-chun, head of the police bureau, by the French Concession officials to the Japanese military authorities was urged by the *Shanghai United News* in an editorial published Nov. 19. The paper commented on the action of Mayor Yui and General Tsai in seeking safety in the French Concession as soon as their lives were endangered and abandoning their oft-repeated slogans of "Down with Imperialism" and "Recovery of the Settlement and Concession." "Their stand," the paper sarcastically declared, "is quite different from that of the soldiers who were forced to resort to arms under coersion and threats."

The journal then placed much of the blame for the commencement of the hostilities on the shoulders of Mayor Yui, who the paper said, "precipitated events by rejecting the proposals of the international joint committee of the 1932 Truce Pact and refusing to evacuate the 87th and 88th divisions of the Chinese army from the Demilitarized Zone."

"Local Chinese Should Not Be Downhearted by Change in War Venue"—Mayor Yui's Farewell Message

Chinese populace in Shanghai were asked by Mayor O. K. Yui in a statement Nov. 11 not to be disheartened as a result of the shifting of the scene of hostilities away from this city but instead to vow their patriotism with greater vigor and fortitude. By their three-months' gallant stand in Shanghai, the Chinese defenders, under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and with the support of the local residents, have succeeded in causing extremely heavy losses to the enemy forces. Now that the Chinese troops for tactical reasons have completed their withdrawal from Shanghai, administrative affairs in the Greater Shanghai Municipality will most probably have to come to a standstill, Mayor Yui added.

Chinese Policemen on Duty in Pootung Under Japanese

For the first time since the withdrawal of Chinese troops, Pootung had its police force this week worked under Japanese supervision, according to Chinese evening reports. The policemen, all Chinese, were recently recruited and organized by the Japanese, who deemed it necessary as most of the Japanese and Manchukuo forces landing at the peninsula had gone to the front. About 120 Chinese policemen dressed in yellow uniforms were seen carrying out patrolling duties in Lai Nyi Du, Pootung, a busy section near the waterfront. They were allowed to carry only batons. They are working in three shifts daily.

Japanese Residents' Corporation to Aid Return of Refugees to Hongkew

Paving the way for the early return of more Japanese refugees to the recently war-torn Hongkew area, Teizo Matsunaga, head of the Rehabilitation Fund Department of the Japanese Residents' Corporation, has been sent to Nagasaki to supply evacuees with detailed information concerning the present situation in Shanghai, the *Shanghai United News* Nov. 22 stated.

Proposal for Amending U. S. China Trade Act Introduced in House of Representatives

A proposal aimed at encouraging investments and enhancing business in China was presented before the House of Representatives by Thomas G. Burch, Democrat of Virginia Nov. 18.

The proposal calls for amendment of the China Trade Act so as to enable companies incorporated under the act to be either perpetual or limited corporations instead of the present set 25 years period of incorporation with possible extension.

Senator William H. King, Democrat from Utah, presented a companion bill before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The bills followed correspondence between legislators and Shanghai attorneys and business men who were said to have urged the adoption of the proposed amendment.

National Central University Opens at Chungking

The National Central University, one of the leading institutions of higher education in China, opened Nov. 22 at its new campus in Chungking. The majority of its students and faculty members have returned to the school.

A message from Foochow states that the University of Amoy will be removed to Yaochi in northern Fukien in view of the present war situation in South China.

Chenju University to Move Near Nanchang

The National Chinan University in Chenju near Shanghai, which was badly damaged by Japanese shelling and bombing during the hostilities there, will be moved to a place 30 miles from Nanchang. Preparations are being made for its reopening next term.

The Sian Emergency University was formally inaugurated in Sian Nov. 16. A report on the preparations for the establishment of the University was made by Dr. Hsu Sung-ming, President of the National Peiping University.

National Shantung University Announces Its Removal to Anhwei City

Having received approval from the Ministry of Education, the National Shantung University in Tsingtao, Nov. 18, announced its removal to Anking, provincial capital of Anhwei.

Chinese Students to Be Aided by £4,000 Fund from London

The "International Student Service" Committee in London was organized Nov. 20 to send the sum of £4,000 this year to Chinese universities in order to permit Chinese students to continue their education in districts located at some distance from the zone of hostilities. The first center for this aid will be opened in Changsha, in Hunan where students and professors will also find clothes, food and medical supplies.

Tungwen Books Found in Nantao, Says Japanese Spokesman

Combing Nantao for arms and snipers, Japanese troops found a truckload of documents, books and furniture taken out of Tung Wen College, a Japanese institution, at the Nantao Police Station, a spokesman of the Japanese Embassy said early this week. The property, the official added, has been returned by the Japanese Army to the administration of the college, whose buildings on Hungjao Road have been completely burned down.

New Aircraft Industry Company to Be Established in Manchukuo

Entirely independent of the new semi-official Yen 450,000,000 holding company which was given a monopoly of heavy industry enterprises in Manchukuo, the Oriental Aircraft Industry Company will be brought into existence under the joint management Japanese, Manchukuoan and German interests, a *Domei* message from Tokyo Nov. 18 stated. The new concern is to be formally brought into existence at an inaugural meeting of the company's officials in April or May of next year. With a total capital of 100,000,000 yen, *Domei* understood that Japanese interests will invest Yen 40,000,000 while Manchukuo and Germany will invest Yen 30,000,000 each. The concern will engage in the manufacture of airplanes and engines.

Tokyo Banks Lend Yen 30,000,000 to Manchuria Railway

Funds amounting to Yen 30,000,000 needed by the South Manchuria Railway Company for December and January of next year were provided by interested banks at a meeting held at the Industrial Bank in Tokyo, Nov. 19.

Does Manchukuo Minister's Visit to Peiping Foreshadow Restoration of Dragon Throne?

Local residents in Peiping were excited Nov. 12 over the unpublicized arrival of Cheng Hsiao-hsu, first Premier of Manchukuo, tutor and friend of the Emperor of Manchukuo. Observers believe the trip is to ascertain the opinion of the public on the restoration of the Dragon Throne.

American Motorcar Co. Invited to Operate in Manchuria?

The *New York Times* Nov. 19 reported that a representative of the Ford Company had repudiated statements in the Japanese press that Japan allegedly invited Ford to participate in the development of industry in Manchukuo. The General Motors company declined to comment on similar rumors spread by the Japanese press regarding said company.

Report Denied that U. S. Firms Will Invest in Manchurian Industry

Local American officials and business executives believed that "there is not a bit of truth" in a recent Tokyo report to the effect that an American syndicate is ready to invest Yen 1,020,000,000 in a new firm for the development of Manchukuo industry. The Tokyo report stated that apart from a number of American banks, the Standard Oil Company, the General Motors and the Ford Company would participate in a two-billion-yen "Manchukuo" syndicate.

Soviets, Absorbed by Far Eastern Situation, Abandon Spanish Loyalists

The Moscow Government Nov. 20 officially informed the Republican Spanish Government that in view of the Japanese threat at home and the possibility of becoming involved in the Sino-Japanese conflict it will no longer be able to continue its support of Republican Spain as in the past. This may be regarded, according to the *Popolo d'Italia*, as an announcement that the assistance hitherto rendered through the sending of volunteers and munitions will cease and that the Russian interest in the Spanish conflict is waning.

"Havas" Sees Soviets Avoiding War Adventure in Far East

A *Havas* message from Moscow Nov. 22 stated that although it is believed that the Soviet Ambassador to Nanking, Dimitri Bogomoloff, arrived in the Soviet Capital more than a month ago the Soviet press has not yet announced his arrival, and the Chinese Embassy knows nothing concerning his activities and the reasons for his sojourn. Nothing, however, leads to the belief that M. Bogomoloff is in difficulties with the Soviet Government. The U.S.S.R.'s policy towards the Far East appears unlikely to be changed, the general idea being to avoid with the greatest care any adventure or any danger of war.

It may be recalled that in 1925 M. Stalin opined that it was in the interests of the Soviet Government to effect a rapprochement with Japan. He also expressed the hope that Japan would understand that she must reckon with the strengthening of the Chinese national movement. When Japan took over the East Manchurian railways which were sold to her by Soviet Russia, M. Stalin insisted once more on the desire to improve relations with Japan.

It is believed in Moscow, however, that the Red Army is strong enough to repel any Japanese aggression against Russia, and that the Chinese national movement is strengthening irresistibly.

The meagre results reached at the Brussels Conference having cleared up all hopes of energetic action by the United States in the Far East no action will be taken by the Soviet Government on its own initiative.

Obscure Communist Succeeds M. Bogomoloff as Ambassador to China

Appointment of an obscure Communist, Ivan Laganetz-Orelsky, to the post of Soviet Ambassador to China, was announced by the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs in Moscow, Nov. 23.

General Araki Calls for War on Soviets—Moscow Protests

The Soviet Government Nov. 22 strongly protested to Koki Hirota, Japanese Foreign Minister, because of a foreign newspaper interview in which General Sadao Araki called for war on Soviet Russia.

Yano to Be New Envoy from Tokyo to Franco Regime

With the official recognition of Gen. Francisco Franco's new regime in Spain scheduled to take place Nov. 25, it was reliably understood in Tokyo Nov. 18 that the Tokyo Government would appoint Makoto Yano as the first Japanese minister to the Franco government.

U.S. Navy Report Says British Naval Strength Superior to American

The United States is being distanced by the naval construction of Great Britain but remains the second naval power in the world, according to the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy, Claude Swanson issued in Washington Nov. 20. The United States has 325 ships totaling 1,083,330 tons; Great Britain 285 ships of 1,216,398 tons, and Japan 200 ships of 745,594 tons. The United States has only 113 ships that have not reached the age limit, with a tonnage of 869,3 8, against Great Britain's 181 ships of 1,042,000 tons and Japan's 171 ships of 708,158 tons.

Congressman Lewis Demands Embarg on Japanese

Representative David J. Lewis, Democrat, from Maryland, Nov. 19 introduced a joint resolution in the House today which would authorize President Roosevelt to place a blanket embargo on exports to Japan of munitions and other materials, except foodstuffs, and to join other nations in economic pressure designed to force peace in the Orient.

U.S. Signs New Commerce Treaty with Siam

A new commerce and friendship treaty, formalizing certain trade negotiations, was signed in Bangkok Nov. 13 by the American Minister to Siam, Jamse M. Baker, and the Siamese Foreign Minister, Luang Pradist Manudharm.

Japanese Poach Salmon in Alaska Waters?

The San Francisco Fishermen's Union announced Nov. 14 it had postponed the picketing of Japanese ships for eight or ten days pending the result of a representation which had reportedly been sent to Tokoo on alleged Alaskan salmon poaching.

Gen. Hearn Complains of Lack of Funds to Send Volunteers to China

A *United Press* message from Los Angeles Nov. 15 stated that Gen. Russell Hearn, former adviser to the late Manchurian warlord, Marshal Chang Tso-lin, had declared that he was greatly disappointed by his inability to raise sufficient funds to transport a volunteer brigade to China. Since the outbreak of hostilities, Gen. Hearn has been soliciting applications from pilots and others willing to assist China during the present Sino-Japanese war.

"If I were trying to sell gold bricks, I could raise enough money to charter the Queen Mary," Gen. Hearn complained. "But here I had an honorable proposition . . . that everyone wanted and for which they had promised support"

Gen. Hearn said that to date he had received 12,000 letters of application from all sections of the nation, but that he had exhausted his personal funds in answering the communications and in making roundtrips between Los Angeles and San Francisco in an attempt to find financial backing for the foreign volunteer brigade.

"Several sources have made offers," Gen. Hearn revealed, "but I have been forced to refuse them because they were made on the condition either that we support policies inimical to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's Government or help would-be backers to line their pockets at the expense of the Chinese.

"My only desire has been to aid the Chinese in resisting Japanese aggression and to support the policies of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. I still have 300 well-trained fliers, most of them with Army, Navy or Marine flying experience, ready to go over to China on short notice."

Men and Events

A. J. Hughes, the founder of the China United Insurance Society, was taken to the Country Hospital Nov. 19 suffering from pneumonia.

The British flagship *Cumberland* left Shanghai for Hongkong Nov. 20. Sir Charles Little, Admiral in Command, is, however, remaining here.

All post sub-offices in Nantao, Pootung, and Lunghwa now occupied by Japanese troops have been withdrawn due to the exigency of prevailing circumstances.

The Panchen Lama, "Living Buddha" of Tibet, is now lying ill at Yushu, in Chinghai (Kokonor), according to a report received in Kangting (Tatsienlu), Nov. 17.

Major-Gen. Kaichi Asano, 52 years of age, who had been in command of a Japanese Army detachment in North China, died of typhoid fever Nov. 14 at the military hospital in Tientsin.

A battalion of Durhams (British) troops arrived here from Hongkong this week, replacing the Royal Uster Battalion, which was on duty here during the hostilities. The Ulsters are proceeding to India and Palestine.

The Rome Press Ministry Nov. 20 ordered the confiscation of copies of the *Tribuna* the previous day for an outspoken message from its Paris correspondent appealing to France to take the first steps towards better relations with Italy.

Mrs. Yates McDaniel, wife of the *Associated Press* correspondent at Nanking, arrived in Shanghai Sunday after a trip that required three days. She expects to remain here for a short time before proceeding to the United States to visit relatives.

The shortage of fresh vegetables of all kinds which was prevalent in Shanghai during the past weeks has eased somewhat during the past few days and the prospects are bright for a considerable drop in prices during the next week or two.

A group of five Siamese war correspondents arrived in Hankow this week. More than 10 overseas Chinese journalists from Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies proceeded to the battle-front in north China this week after paying a visit to Swatow.

Colonel Jacomy arrived in Shanghai last week to take over as Commander-in-Chief of the French military forces in China. He started his career as a cadet at the famous military academy of St. Cyr, from which he graduated in October 1911 and has been on active duty ever since.

The engagement was announced in Hongkong this week of Miss Marjorie We-Kyuin Tam, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Tam, to Deson Chung-yuin Sze, younger son of Dr. and Mrs. Sao-ke Alfred Sze. Dr. Sze is well known as former Chinese Ambassador at Washington, D. C.

A correspondent writes the *Review* in connection with the shelling and bombing of Amoy Nov. 15 that in spite of the guidance of Japanese planes half of the artillery projectiles fell wide of their objective. Since the seizure and occupation of Quemoy Island Amoy is visited almost daily by Japanese planes.

Mrs. Victor Keen departed on Nov. 14 for Europe, traveling by way of Hongkong, Manila, Netherlands India and India, stopping at Delhi and elsewhere and then to Marseilles. Mr. Keen, correspondent for the New York *Herald-Tribune*, will meet her in Paris in the spring and they will then proceed to New York.

Dr. Way-ling New, prominent Chinese medical practitioner in Shanghai and elder brother of the late Dr. W. S. New, died at his own nursing home in the French Concession Nov. 20. Dr. New is survived by his wife Mrs. Catherine Lau New and four children, Abraham, John, Mary and Martha, and a sister, Mrs. C. L. Hsia.

Japan's aggression in China has hastened China's national unification, and from her present heroic fight against the aggressor China is learning a valuable lesson that would help shape her future destiny, is the opinion of Mr. Scheffier, German Consul at Chungking, in a recent letter to Li Yi-chih, adviser to the Yangtse River Commission.

The control of the Chinese Government Radio Administration has been placed under American interests, according to information from Chinese sources. The National State Lottery Administration has been transferred to Hankow, where the next drawing will be held. The headquarters were originally located in Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

As there are no hostilities in Pootung, the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company is planning to resume the operation of its factory there, according to the *Shing Sheng* News Agency. The company has sent about 1,000 male workers dressed in yellow uniforms to the Pootung factory to make necessary arrangements prior to resumption of business.

Shipmasters this week reported that the port of Dairen is so crowded with Japanese transports loading supplies, troops, ammunition and so on, that the sailings of merchants ships of all nationalities are being delayed. As an example, the British ship *Sarpedon*, due in Shanghai Nov. 22, as a result of protracted delay at Dairen will not arrive here until Nov. 28, at the earliest.

The Ministry of Finance has despatched Lu Sheng-tsai as its representative to Changsha to investigate the alleged embezzlement of a sum of $230,000 by Tai Yun-heng, a member of the staff of the Hunan Provincial Bank.

The third monthly luncheon meeting of the Shanghai Cosmopolitan Club will be held at the Park Hotel, on Wednesday, December 1, 1937, at 12.15 p.m. The "Jacquinot Committee" which consists of Brigadier-General E. B. Macnaghten, Messrs. A. S. Jaspar, G. Findlay Andrew, C. Baboud, Hans Berents, and W. H. Plant and Rev. Fr. Jacquinot de Besange will be the guests of honor.

According to information received this week Consul R. C. W. Behrend, the acting German Consul-General in Shanghai, has been granted, upon his own request, by the German Foreign Office a leave of absence which he will spend in Germany to recover his health. He will leave Shanghai within the next few days. N. Fischer, Councillor to the German Embassy at Nanking, will take provisional charge of the German Consulate General in Shanghai. He was reported to have left Nanking for Shanghai on Monday.

The residence of Dr. and Mrs. W. E. O'Hara at 650 Great Western Road, Shanghai was badly damaged in a fire Nov. 23. Two machines from the Bubbling Well Station, proceeded to the scene in response to an alarm raised by a messenger, but were prevented from functioning by Japanese soldiers at about 5 p.m. Occupying three mow of land, the residence was completed last year at a cost of $50,000, and, it is believed, was not insured. The house was vacated prior to the hostilities. although fittings and some furnishings were left in it. The locality is now under Japanese military occupation.

A cablegram received here last week reported the death at San Jose, California, of Charles Dozier Boynton, only son of Rev. and Mrs. Charles L. Boynton, on November 17, following an operation for an intestinal obstruction. Mr. Boynton left Shanghai with his wife on the U.S.S. *Chaumont* on Oct. 20, for Yokohama where he transferred to the *President Hoover* on Nov. 1. He had been ill with turberculosis since August, but was making good progress toward recovery when an operation became necessary, which he was too weak to survive. Mr. Boynton was a graduate in 1926 of the Shanghai American School.

American Vessels May Resume Calls at Shanghai Shortly

The early resumption of a steamship service to Shanghai from United States ports is foreseen following reports that the example of London in reducing war risk insurance rates by 75 per cent will be followed in New York, probably next week. The acceptance of cargoes may at first be on an optional bill of lading, permitting discharge at any port should it become inadvisable to make the call at Shanghai. American liners have omitted calling at Shanghai since the bombing of the *President Hoover* in September.

Foreigners in Taiyuan Safe and Well

The Japanese military authorities Nov. 19 received detailed information regarding the safety of 68 foreigners in Taiyuanfu, the capital of Shansi, which recently fell into the hands of the Japanese. The 15 Britons in the city, comprising nine missionaries and six doctors, and the eight Swiss nationals, all members of the Salvation Army, are said to be safe and well inside the wall. Fifteen Germans, all businessmen, are stated to be living with 80 Chinese employees some miles outside the city. The Japanese are reported to have supplied them with small machine-guns for defence against stragglers.

The Roman Catholic Church in Taiyuanfu is housing 16 Russians, mostly engineers and teachers, and 13 Italians. Another Italian, a 72-year-old Bishop, is at present outside the wall with his converts. Japanese troops have been sent to assist him. The Russians suffered for a time from shortage of food, but the Japanese are now making good this deficiency. The American residents had previously reported that they were all safe and well.

Admiral Hasegawa Enforces Yoshida's Ban on Chinese Shipping

Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Third Fleet, has been placed in sole command of both the Second and Third Fleets of the Japanese Navy, which will henceforth be known as the China Sea Fleet of the Japanese Navy, a Japanese naval spokesman announced Nov. 20.

With reference to the reorganization of the Second and Third Fleets, Vice-Admiral Hasegawa issued a proclamation to the effect that the prohibition of navigation of Chinese shipping, both government-owned and private, in Chinese territorial waters, which was proclaimed on September 5 by Vice-Admiral Yoshida, and Vice-Admiral Hasegawa, will be enforced on and after 6 p.m. November 20, 1937.

THANKSGIVING DAY—1937
BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, hereby designate Thursday, the 25th day of November, 1937 as a day of national thanksgiving.

The custom of observing a day of public thanksgiving began in colonial times and has been given the sanction of national observance through many years. It is in keeping with all of our traditions that we, even as our fathers in olden days, give humble and hearty thanks for the bounty and the goodness of Divine Providence.

The harvests of our fields have been abundant and many men and women have been given the blessing of stable employment.

A period, unhappily marked in many parts of the world by strife and threats of war, finds our people enjoying the blessing of peace. We have no selfish designs against other nations.

We have been fortunate in devoting our energies and our resources to constructive purposes and useful works. We have sought to fulfill our obligation, to use our national heritage by common effort for the common good.

Let us, therefore, on the day appointed forego our usual occupations, and in our accustomed places of worship each in his own way humbly acknowledge the mercy of God, from whom comes every good and perfect gift.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this Ninth Day of November in the year of Our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-Seven and of the Independence of the United States of America, the One Hundred and Sixty-Second.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (Seal.)

By the President:

SUMNER WELLES, *Acting Secretary of State.*

Americans in Shanghai Observe Thanksgiving

The annual American Thanksgiving service, was held in Shanghai this year at the Community Church, 53 Avenue Petain, Thursday, November 25. Clarence E. Gauss, American Consul-General in Shanghai, presided at the service, while the Proclamation of President Roosevelt was read by Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet. The sermon of the day was delivered by Bishop W. P. Roberts.

A BEAUTIFUL SKIN
The Result of Simple Cleansing.

How envied the possessor of a lovely skin is by others less fortunate! But so many neglect the first essential to beauty, which is internal cleanliness. Of course, keep the skin clean outwardly, but this is not enough; inward cleanliness is the real basis of all complexion care.

The process of elimination carries away the poisonous waste matter which gathers in the intestines, and if this is not regular the whole body becomes weakened. Skin trouble, digestive disturbances, biliousness, sick headaches, liverishness follow.

To ensure daily regularity there is nothing better than an occasional dose of Pinkettes, dainty laxative pills which assist nature in a normal way. No griping or purging when Pinkettes are used. Try them yourself, the feeling of well-being which follows will more than please you.

Pinkettes dispel constipation, correct liverishness, prevent unpleasant breath, banish biliousness, aid digestion, relieve piles. Of all chemists.

Canton Starts Campaign for Funds for Planes

A Committee for soliciting public contributions for the purchase of airplanes to consolidate the defence of Kwangtung was organized in Canton, Nov. 17. In the course of speeches, Generals Yu Han-mou and Wu Te-chen stressed the important position which Kwangtung must occupy during the campaign of prolonged resistance. They drew attention to the importance of consolidating the air defence of the province.

Plane Purchasing Commission Set Up in Canton

The Kwangtung People's Airplane Purchasing Commission, pledging to raise funds to buy fighting craft for the country, was formally established in Canton, Nov. 19.

Twenty well-known personages were invited to serve as members, among whom are Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Central Political Council; T. V. Soong, member of the Standing Committee of the National Economic Council; Mr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan; Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Others elected included Gen. Wu Te-chen, Chairman of the provincial government, Gen. Yu Han-mou, Pacification Commissioner, Tsou Lu, Chancellor of the Sun Yat-sen University, and Tong Shao-yi, veteran Party leader.

Two Japanese Fliers Killed in Raid Near Wusih

Two Japanese fliers met death in the course of a daring raid on Chinese positions near Wusih, Nov. 20.

Japanese Bomb Honan Airbase

Ranging far inland, Japanese naval bombers on Sunday noon raided the Chinese military air base at Hsuchiakow, south of Kaifeng in Honan province, a Japanese naval spokesman announced Nov. 22. One large-sized bomber and ten smaller Chinese craft found on the ground at the airfield were hit and seen to go up in flames, he claimed. Nine other machines, also lined up for inspection before taking off, were damaged, he added. Two buildings at the airport were also damaged, the spokesman added.

Japanese anti-aircraft guns in Hongkew which were responsible for the displays against Chinese "night-raiders."

American Interest in the Far Eastern Crisis

BY AN AMERICAN MISSIONARY

**The writer has spent 30 years in China but his name is withheld for fear of retaliation by the Japanese against both his school and himself personally.*

CHINA is fighting a war of self-defence within her continental borders. During the past century, but especially since the Sino-Japanese War of 1895, most of her dependencies and islands have been stripped from her one by one. To-day she is rallying her people for a final defense against an aggressive, determined enemy who is well provided with all the technical equipment and with the heavy industries necessary for the prosecution of moden warfare. Though partially prepared for defense, China is in no position to match her rival. With the blockade established, China can still secure some supplies from Russia, but after transportation over the Trans-Siberian Railroad these must still be brought across 2000 miles of mountain and desert. Such supplies as can thus be brought from Russia, or overland through Indo-China will be quite inconsequential as compared with what Japan can bring across a short sea route with her adequate shipping and then inland by the half dozen railways in her hands. Thus without adequate outside aid China's lack of munitions must become apparent within a few weeks or months, and by no degree of valor can she overcome such a handicap. The issues of the conflict are fundamental, clear-cut, in spite of Japan's euphemisms, and both sides are determined to fight it out to the bitter end whatever the costs.

China is unquestionably the victim of a foreign aggressor, who is blockading her coasts, seizing her ports of entry and the control of her railway systems, systematically destroying not only Shanghai but also many of her cities, towns and villages, which like Nanking are being bombed and burned daily, confiscating her territories

This is no partizan statement. The main issue of China's cause has been adjudicated before the League of Nations sitting as an international tribunal. Before the world Japan stands adjudged guilty of aggression, and the moral judgement of mankind supports the verdict.

Japan's continued defiance of that judgement and her present nation-wide mobilization and intensified, undeclared war on China, creates a world crisis comparable to those of 1895 and of 1914, to mention but two of the chief crises in the Far East during recent years.

America Cannot Remain Neutral

America's interest in the outcome of the present struggle is as great as is her interest in the development of democracy, and in the establishment of a peaceful world order. She can not, therefore, remain neutral or aloof in the face of such a conflict.

If America were defending her own territory as China is defending hers, the United States would consider her cause fully justified on moral grounds, to put it midly, and worthy of every sacrifice. China's cause is no less sacred, and of no less importance, whether we consider it from the point of view of her welfare alone or from that of a peaceful world order. If it were the deliberate policy of American diplomacy to create a situation that would ultimately compel her to defend "the continental borders of the United States," it would be difficult to pursue a policy more certain to lead to that result than to-day to permit materialistic, military Japan to further supplement her resources for war by the conquest of even a major portion of this one-fifth of the man-power of the race and of the material resources of that country which ranks third in such resources among the nations.

If America holds aloof she can not expect Great Britain to maintain the Open Door Policy, much less Russia or the other of the powers. Britain's interests in China generally have more nearly paralleled those of the United States than have those of most powers. The British are rightly disturbed over their commercial and cultural losses in north China since 1931, and again now in Shanghai and in south China, as also over their loss of prestiege due to Japanese aggression. The defeat of Japanese imperialism in China, affecting as it would the whole of the Far East, would be of great service to Great Britain, as also to Russia and the other powers as well as to ourselves. And we may recognize a present fundamental interest, no less genuine than our own, on the part of the British public in the establishment of a peaceful world order.

Yet if we are rightly to evaluate British opinion and to understand Britain's official attitude and course of action during the recent past and at the present time, there are other facts that must be taken into account.

Shortly after America's refusal to accept commitments in Europe or mandates in the Near East after the Great War, the writer was informed by an Englishman in touch with high authorities in London, that Britain found her hands so full with the post-war problems of her widely extended empire that her statesmen were resolved to leave to America the determination of the question as to what degree of restraint should be placed on the aggressions of Japan in China. And surely some such attitude may be inferred from events in eastern Asia during these two decades. The Singapore Base marks an outpost if not a boundary. That most Americans failed to sense this corollary of the Washington Conference, is indicated by the widely prevalent opinion among us that for us to act now would be but for us to pull British chestnuts out of the fire. British chestnuts there are as also American and other, but they may burn to a crisp and yet we may expect to see no British fleet sail alone to challenge Japanese might in the Pacific.

When we consider her position at present, it should be clear that even if she so desired, Great Britain could not send a sufficient naval force to break the Japanese blockade without jeopardizing her position in Europe.

China cannot be conquered by one power in such a way that the spoils will remain in the possession of the conqueror, as Japan's announced three-point program proposes it should. Britain and Russia and every great European power would demand some share; and a falling out over the division would be as inevitable as in 1898, when Secretary Hay secured the acceptance of the Open Door Policy by convincing each power in turn that world war would be the inevitable consequence of such rivalry. When one contemplates what is happening in the Spanish tea-pot, one can not doubt what would happen in this continental caldron. For Great Britain or Russia to challenge Japan alone or in combination, would but serve to precipitate war in Europe. Professedly the German-Japanese Alliance is intended to meet just such a crisis as regards Russia; and the detachment of sufficient of the British fleet to deal effectively with Japan would but further precipitate the Mediterranean crisis. Only in early American acceptance of the responsibilities of leadership in the interests of the integrity of China, is there any real hope of China being able to successfully withstand the overwhelming weight of the Japanese military machine, without her utter prostration at the end of a long war and a consequent further long period of weakness and uncertainty.

During the forty years that China's integrity has been severely threatened, the American people have not failed to react correctly in the face of such crises in the Far East. Whether it be Hay or Hughes or Stimson that has led us, the country has not failed to give full support. Twice it has compelled a reversal of national policy when the government wavered or would have recognized the alienation of Chinese territory. This was true in the case of the Lansing-Ishii Agreement and of the Versailles Treaty, which delivered Shantung Province to Japan.

If America is true to the Open Door Policy and to the Nine Power Treaty, which America initiated and which guarantees the territorial integrity of China, and to the *spirit and* purpose of the Neutrality Act, it will be necessary to reverse the policy as established in that Act. In the opinion of such an authority on international law as John Bassett Moore, this law is more likely to lead us into war than to keep us out of it,

Japan has now gone beyond the point where notes of protest unbacked by threat of force will deter her. Undoubtedly she has been greatly encouraged in her present course by our Neutrality Act. The reversal of that Act and notice that in support of China we break off trade relations with her and give support to China, together with the support that could be given by Britain and other powers, might be enough to bring Japan to her senses. Such a course would greatly hasten the financial collapse of Japan and her final defeat, for such help would add so much weight to China's side that the result could no longer be in doubt. In any event, whatever our losses, they would be relatively light as compared with the losses involved in China's defeat or her complete prostration through a war of exhaustion; and the prospect of the early stabilization of peace around the Pacific would be greatly enhanced.

Japanese Appointed to Customs Posts Here

Close on the heels of the Japanese occupation of the Shanghai area, Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector-General of Customs, has appointed two Japanese to responsible posts in the local office of the Maritime Customs, *Domei* stated Nov. 23. The new appointees are Yoshisuke Akatani, of the Customs administration in Tientsin, to serve as Administrative Commissioner of the Customs here; and Keiichi Kato, to serve as Revenue Accountant in the Shanghai office of the Customs.

Silver from China in Large Quantities Arrives in London

A *Havas* message from London Nov. 19 stated that a heavy influx of silver from China into London continued to draw the attention of financial circles there. The greater part of the metal, it was understood, is being accumulated in London for reason of security, and only a small amount of silver coins had been sent to the United States.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Backdrop to Tragedy

The Far East Comes Nearer, by H. Hessell Tiltman. Messrs. J. B. Lippincott Company, London and Philadelphia, 1937. 352 pp. 17 illustrations. U.S.$3.00.

This latest opus from the able and prolific pen of Mr. H. Hessell Tiltman reached the reading public at the precise moment when an unbiased, scholarly analysis of the Far Eastern situation was urgently needed by those seeking an intelligent knowledge and comprehensive background of the forces at work and events leading up to the present Sino-Japanese conflict.

The book was completed and in the printing press prior to the outbreak of the Lukouchiao Incident which precipitated the general warfare on the Asian continent, but it could not have been better done had it been written after and the author had the latest war bulletin in hand.

Usually after outbreak of war in any part of the world, scores of hastily written and ill planned books on the subject are thrown into the market but "The Far East Comes Nearer" was planned and written by a genuine expert with all the time required at his disposal.

Mr. Tiltman, an inveterate globe-trotter and student of world affairs, has spent most of his time in the Far East since September, 1935, as a book author and newspaper correspondent.

Mr. Tiltman has at one time or another thrust his inquisitive proboscis into every phase of political, military, social and economic life in the Orient. His wide experience and knowledge are evident throughout the book. His understanding of the Far East is far deeper now than when he presented his previous book, about Manchuria, to the world.

If the book lacks that touch of drama which inspires reader interest, it contains a treasure of facts and interpretive matter. If it contains nothing new or original, it does present an historical review of the "emergency years" in the Far East.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Tiltman lacks a sense of drama such as characterizes the works of several other writers on Far Eastern subjects, Mr. Edgar Snow, for example. "The Far East Comes Nearer" is more like a school text-book. It is not the kind that impels the reader to finish it in a hurry. It must be read carefully and thoroughly and placed on the bookshelf for reference.

As a sincere admirer of the Japanese people, Mr. Tiltman pens a sympathetic picture of the Japan of the post-Meiji era and makes no bones about the fact that the West has failed to give Dai Nippon her just dues. He explodes the theory of sweat-shop conditions in Japanese factories, for instance, and launches into an authoritative analysis of the political and economic condition of the country and its effect upon the world, follows it up with a resume of events that occurred in Japan and the continent until the early part of 1937.

Chapter headings indicate the wide scope of the book: Overlord of Asia, "Made in Japan," Death Knocks at Tokyo, Strategy "A La Nippon," Manchukuo—The Orphan State, China Changes—Again, North China Goes West, The Thieves' Kitchen (concerning smuggling in North China), Chiang Kai-shek thinks aloud, America Stands Down, Filipino Comedy, The Ever-Rising Sun, Britain's Answer.

A possible clue to China's disastrous losses during the past few weeks is contained in a quotation attributed by Mr. Tilton to lieutenants of General Chiang Kai-shek.

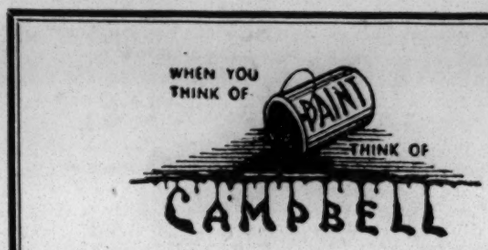
"We could attack the Japanese tomorrow, and either route them or force them to engage in a major campaign which would weaken their entire hold on the mainland. But where would it end? In less than three months we should be short of shells, machine-guns, ammunition, and everything else—from field dressings to overcoats. And the Japanese navy would see that we did not get them. In three months a Chinese army which has taken years to build would be routed, and the road to the heart of China would be open."

The author praises General Chiang's hopes of following the "hard way," i.e., avoiding war with Japan until China is ready to fight with some hope of winning.

He guesses wrong, however, on what would happen if General Chiang finds himself involved in a war with Japan. He thinks that "a serious campaign against the Japanese would, by draining middle and southern China of troops, provide the ubiquitous Red forces with the opportunity to reassert their sway over the provinces from which they have been expelled." Of course, nothing of the kind has happened and the Reds, instead of returning south to grab off Kuomintang areas, are fighting shoulder to shoulder with General Chiang against the invaders. The various Communist manifestoes recently issued refer to him as "the Generalissimo."

An interesting paragraph in connection with the removal of the capital and China's defense lines follows:

"There has been talk of removing the seat of Government in the event of war, farther inland, and organizing resistance to the Japanese on a line running through Hunan and



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When The Strain Begins To Tell.

Times of depression such as exist at present often mean long trying days, with business worries exacting continuous toll on the mental and physical strength. For a while you may withstand this strain, but unless adequate measures are taken to maintain the physical powers at a high state of efficiency there is bound to come a day when breaking point is reached.

Nervous exhaustion is a distressing as well as dangerous conditions, among its symptoms being inability to concentrate, failing memory, insomnia, headaches, neuralgia, enfeebled vitality and spirit, melancholia, nervous dyspepsia, loss of appetite weight and strength. So low may the general enfeeblement become as to make work impossible.

The only practical means for avoiding nervous breakdown is the same as that which also effects a cure, the use of a reliable blood and nerve tonic. Such a tonic is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for more than fifty years famed all over the world for its power quickly to create new, rich red blood. By increasing the haemoglobin content in the blood, that property which distributes oxygen from the lungs and nutriment from the digestive organs, it helps to build up the body and clear the system of poisons.

The reputation of these renowned pills is world-wide on account of their proved efficacy in all cases where a tonic is required, so if you are in danger of nervous exhaustion, or any of its attendant evils, take a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, they will restore you to vigorous health as they have countless others who found their health failing. Chemists everywhere sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

China to Get Secret Aid in the Form of War Materials

A *United Press* message from Brussels Nov. 23 stated that China hopes to obtain secret aid in the form of war materials from certain foreign powers attending the Nine Power Conference. China's attempt to delay the postponement of the conference by a "filibuster" was believed a subterfuge to cover secret arms negotiations with representatives of foreign powers.

Martial Law Is Declared in Tsingtao

Admiral Shieh Kang-cheh, Commander of the Third Squadron of the Chinese Navy, declared martial law in the Tsingtao area Nov. 24. Twelve Japanese warships were seen in Wangkiataiwang Bay, off Kungkow and in the neighborhood of Shihkiusho, 60 miles south-west of Tsingtao.

Kiangsi; but such a plan would involve at least temporary surrender of the coastal provinces which are the seat of such industrial power as China possesses, and her doorway to the world. If China ever makes a stand she is more likely to fight along the Yellow River, and to evacuate Shanghai only at the point of the bayonet."

As for predictions:

"Despite Marshal Chiang's carefully laid plans for restoring the "lost provinces" to China, it seems improbable that the maps of Asia will have to be redrawn a second time. The end is more likely to be further Japanese penetration, the separation of all China north of the Yellow River from the control of the Central Government, and the eventual establishment of a veiled protectorate over the rest of the country."

E. H. L.

A Book for Those Who Know

Morphology of the Tibetan Language, by Hans Nordewin von Koerber. Published by Suttonhouse, San Francisco.

This is a presentation to the philologists of the work begun by Dr. von Koerber and practically completed during the five and a half years he was a prisoner of war in British India. He discovered the Tibetan verbal system could not be made intelligible without a complete exposition of the morphology of the language itself, so he proceeded to develop such a morphology. That it has been printed only recently has been due to various factors, chiefly economic, in that the author had to work to live, after his repatriation, and had no time, no money, to print his scholarly work.

Now that he is professor of oriental studies in the University of Southern California he has found time to print his work on the forms and origins of Tibetan, and he is also compiling a dictionary of Tibetan roots and their development.

The Morphology must be the only complete work of its kind relating to its subject, and can be of interest, of course, only to those who have the scientific training to be benefited by it. That is to say, it is a book for the scholar of monosyllabic languages, not for the dilettante.

Y. S.

A Book of Verse

Chinese Lyrics. Translated into English verse by Ch'u Ta-Kao. With an introduction by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch. Cambridge University Press. 1937. 4/6 net.

This is a neat little volume of poems by different Chinese poets, as many as ten by one, Prince Li Yu,—only one or two by some of the others. Here is a poignant bit of verse, called "In Memory" by Su Shih (1036-1101):

For ten years the living and the dead have been far severed;
Though not thinking of you,
Naturally I cannot forget.
Your lonely grave is a thousand miles away,
Nowhere to tell my grief.
Even if we could meet, you would not recognize me;
My face is all covered with dust,
My hair on the temples shows frosty.
Last night in a dream I returned home,
And at the chamber window,
Saw you at your toilet;
We looked at each other in silence and melted into tears,
I cherish in my memory year by year the place of heart-breaking,
In the moonlight night,
The knoll of short pines.

In his preface, Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch says that Chinese poetry would be medicinal for any European poet in this era of confused alarms, for the Chinese simply, hate war finding it silly. He continues "Their few war-poems deal almost exclusively with the waste of it, the blind marching no-whither, the skeletons left and frozen into the sedges." That comment is all the more impressive in view of the warfare they now have thrust upon them.

In this little volume there are more poems about the joys of the cup than about the fortunes of war:

". . . . when I return home,
Become an idler,
With a lute,
A bottle of wine,
By a rivulet decked with clouds."

Or:

"All I care is to compose and sing by the rivers and on mountains,
Or to enjoy my cup and bottle alone,
For life is fate, who is to doubt?
With the tide shall I go, but no risk will I run."

Sorrow, especially at parting, characterizes a number. Then there is the quaint legend of the herd-boy and weaving girl who meet once a year on the "Seventh Night of the Seventh Moon," and a lovely bit of fancy in "You and I" by Kuan Tao-sheng.

G. T. F.

Government Changes Announced in Four Provinces by Nanking

The following changes in the Central Government and in the provincial governments of Anhwei, Hunan, Hupeh and Kweichow were announced Nov. 21.

Liu Shang-ching, former chairman of Anhwei, is appointed a member of the State Council and adviser to the Executive Yuan.

General Ho Chien, chairman of the Hunan provincial government, is appointed Minister of the Interior.

Cheng Tien-kou, vice-Minister of Industries, becomes acting Minister.

General Chang Chih-chung is appointed chairman of the Hunan provincial government.

General Vo Cheng-chun, Pacification Commissioner of Hupeh, becomes chairman of the Hupeh provincial government.

Wu Ting-chang, Minister of Industries, is given the post of chairman of the Kweichow provincial government.

General Chiang Tso-ping, Minister of the Interior, is appointed chairman of Anhwei provincial government.

The reorganised Hunan provincial government includes Hu Tse-wei as Commissioner of Civil Affairs; Yih Jen-kwang as Commissioner of Finance; Chu Chin-lung as Commissioner of Education; Yu Tsi-chuan Commissioner of Reconstruction, Tao Lieh-chien, as Secretary-General; and Ping Pu-cheng, Chen Chiou-tseng and Yih Shu-cho.

The reorganized Hupeh provincial government includes Nien Lieh-san as Commissioner of Civil Affairs; Chia Shih-yee as Commissioner of Finance; Chow Tien-fang as Commissioner of Education; Shih Bing as Commissioner of Reconstruction; Yang Kwei-yi as Secretary-General; and Chang Nan-hsien, Pan Nee-tse and Fan Shi-che.

The Anhwei provincial government includes Liu Fu as Secretary-General.

The personnel of the Kweichow provincial government is unchanged.

Japanese Say Singapore Godowns Full of Military Supplies

Domei states that warehouses in Singapore are full of military supplies. This concentration of supplies is attributed to the Japanese blockade of the China coast, which causes military equipment from Europe destined for China to be landed at Singapore before being shipped on other foreign boats to Saigon, Hanoi or Hongkong.

Britain Has Asked No Compensation from Japan for Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen

No compensation had been paid by the Japanese Government to Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, the British Ambassador to China, who was wounded by a Japanese machine-gun bullet, declared Foreign Secretary Eden, in the House of Commons Nov. 22. Mr. Eden recalled that compensation had not been demanded by the British Government. He added that after careful consideration the British Government thought that it would be more in consonance with the importance of the occasion to make compensation themselves.

"In 24 Hours We Had A Different Baby."

Clergyman's Wife Tells Her Experience With BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

Wherever Baby's Own Tablets are tried they give satisfaction, as is proved by the hundreds of letters received annually from grateful parents in many parts of the world. For example, Mrs. M. E. Conron, a clergyman's wife residing at Brantford, Ontario, Canada, writes:—

"Our first baby was cross and feverish, and would not take his food. We lost so much rest at night I was completely played out. But one day while my husband, who is a minister, was making a call, a lady advised him to buy a box of Baby's Own Tablets. We certainly found they worked wonders. In 24 hours we had a different baby."

Baby's Own Tablets, the formula of an eminent physician who specialised for children, are a specific for infantile constipation, indigestion, colic, teething troubles, simple fever, vomiting, croup and colds. They also expel worms. Obtainable from chemists everywhere.

SOME RECENT ADDRESSES
OF THE GENERALISSIMO
AND MADAME

CHIANG KAI-SHEK

Six Chapters

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II — Introduction—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek
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